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## France, Germany Send Planes

### Spain Burn Victims Airlifted

From Wire Dispatches  
SAN CARLOS DE LA RAPITA, Spain, July 12 — Foreign planes flew out 30 badly burned West German survivors for treatment in Frankfurt.  
A French plane also left with an undetermined number of victims.  
An insurance company chartered a private plane to evacuate a Belgian father and daughter.  
After reports abroad that Spanish authorities had prevented foreign victims being flown out of the country, the Health Ministry said that they could be evacuated if they could identify themselves or be identified by a relative or consular official.

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#### Identification Hampered

Consular officials at the scene from France, West Germany and Britain were unable to provide lists of the dead or injured. Police said corpses were so badly burned that identification was almost impossible. A West German Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bonn said that 73 of the 90 West Germans signed in at the campsite had been accounted for.

Two West German Air Force Boeing 707s carried 30 doctors, 27 government identification experts and aid materials to Barcelona and Valencia.

The civil governor of Tarragona province, banned tanker trucks from using national roads — such as route 340 past San Carlos de la Rapita where the explosion took place — and ordered them to use wide-laned motorways. About 100 local residents had blocked traffic for an hour on the road, demanding a ban on gas trucks in the area. Law enforcement officials made no attempt to stop the demonstrators.



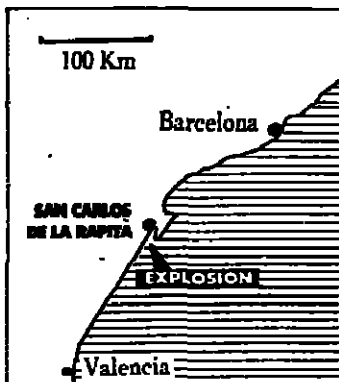
Spanish Red Cross workers aid a grief-stricken man whose wife and two children perished in the fireball at the campsite.

#### Little Chance for Burned

A ministry spokesman said that 80 percent of the injured are not expected to survive the severe burns. At the Francisco Franco Hospital in Barcelona, doctors said they expected only 2 of 45 victims there to survive.

The Swiss Air Rescue Service said in Zurich that there were almost 100 very seriously burned patients "who have virtually no chance of survival."

The West German Rescue Air



The driver of the tanker truck, Francisco Imbernou Villena, died instantly. His watch had stopped at 2:36 p.m.

Local police said they thought the truck might have blown a tire before it careened into the campsite.

#### Cyclist Saw Flames

A motorcyclist following the tanker said that he saw flames coming from the back of it when it was about 100 meters from the camp.

Most of the 500 to 600 tourists in the Los Alfaques camp near here were basking in the mid-afternoon sun in bathing suits when the tanker thundered into the site.

A fireball engulfed sunbathers, tents, cars, 12 bungalows and a discotheque. The blast, heard more than two kilometers away, gouged a crater and blew charred bodies over an area of 1,000 square meters.

Civil Guard frogmen were called in to search the Mediterranean for victims blown into the sea only a few meters from the camp.

The holocaust lasted 10 seconds. It turned husbands, wives and children into blackened corpses and sent survivors fleeing to the sea, the camp swimming pool and showers to sooth their burns.

"It was just like an atomic bomb," said Juan Dardera, a waiter in the camp bar. He saw a jet of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Spanish Driver Averts Injuries In Truck Blast

PALENCIA, Spain, July 12 (AP) — A truck carrying 410 butane gas bottles and four of propane gas caught fire and exploded today near Ventosa de Pisuerba, north of here.

Police said that the driver, Carlos Alonso Rodriguez, averted a catastrophe by getting the truck off the road. He escaped and no one was hurt.

Mr. Alonso saw his engine on fire and immediately left the road, got out and began to warn off other vehicles.

The truck exploded, breaking windows in the town and cutting traffic for about an hour.

#### U.S. Aide in New Delhi

NEW DELHI, July 12 (Reuters) — U.S. Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs David Newsom had talks today with Prime Minister Morarji Desai and External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

## Comment on Shcharansky

### Carter Calls Charges In Soviet Case False

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI) — President Carter, in an interview released today, said that the treason charges lodged by the Soviet Union against Jewish dissident Anatoli Shcharansky are "patently false," and the Kremlin knows it.

In his first public comment on the prosecution of Mr. Shcharansky and fellow dissident Alexander Ginzburg, Mr. Carter said the trials represent an attack on all those who believe in basic human liberty.

The Kremlin, said Mr. Carter, will win nothing for the Soviet Union but worldwide condemnation because of the trials.

The president, interviewed yesterday by a group of Western European journalists, said he did not see the cases as a slap at him by Moscow, however, "I don't look on it that way," he said.

He said that the treason charges lodged against Mr. Shcharansky are "an attack on every human being who lives in the world, who

en-nation summit in West Germany later this week.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young was quoted as saying there were "hundreds, maybe even thousands of people I would call political prisoners" in U.S. prisons.

In an interview in Geneva with the Paris daily Le Matin, the ambassador to the United Nations reportedly said that he had been a "political prisoner" 10 years ago when he was arrested in a civil

rights demonstration in Atlanta.

The interview is said to have linked Secretary of State Cyrus Vance who is currently engaged in SALT negotiations with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva, according to Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times. State Department spokesman Floodling Carter 3d said that the State Department did not share Mr. Young's equating of U.S. and Soviet prisoners. For Mr. Young's views on Africa, see page 5.]

#### By Soviet Prosecutor

### Eight-Year Sentence Sought for Ginsburg

MOSCOW, July 12 (AP) — The prosecutor in the Ginsburg trial today called for a sentence of eight years at hard labor and three years in Siberian exile.

Mr. Ginsburg, 41, is on trial in Kaluga, south of here, on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. A member of the committee that publicized Soviet violations of the Helsinki human-rights accords, he has been convicted twice before. The maximum sentence for the offense is 10 years in prison and five in exile.

Officials said that closing statements in the Ginsburg trial could be expected tomorrow and a verdict Friday.

Mr. Ginsburg's wife was forbidden to attend the third day of his trial after she was ejected yesterday for an outburst in the courtroom. However, Mr. Ginsburg's mother, Ludmila, 70, was allowed in.

Meanwhile, a signed statement by Los Angeles Times correspondent Robert Toth was introduced in

a Moscow court as evidence that Mr. Shcharansky was a spy, a Soviet official said.

Without mentioning Mr. Toth by name, an official who briefed reporters on the trial said that Mr. Shcharansky, 30, a Jewish activist who faces the death penalty, "had nothing to say" about the statement.

The court official in Moscow gave no details of the Toth statement introduced as evidence. It appeared to be a protocol he signed after his interrogation by police about Mr. Shcharansky in June, 1977. The official referred only to "testimony by a foreign correspondent, a witness, who was questioned during preliminary investigation and who cooperated with the military intelligence service of a capitalist state."

Mr. Toth, who has since left the Soviet Union, has denied that he ever worked for the CIA. The court spokesman said that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Vance Offers Gromyko New U.S. Arms Proposal

GENEVA, July 12 (AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today presented Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko with new U.S. proposals to limit missile systems as the SALT II session opened without mention of U.S. displeasure over the trials of Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzburg in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gromyko called a recess after asking Mr. Vance a few preliminary questions about the U.S. plan. It was believed that the foreign minister may have consulted with the Kremlin during the four-hour break.

But on returning to the U.S. arms office here for an afternoon meeting, Mr. Gromyko gave no indication what he thought of the proposals or how the negotiations were going.

"We're not yet in the middle of our negotiations," Mr. Gromyko told reporters. "It is too early to make predictions."

Mr. Vance said: "You are right."

Mr. Gromyko also declined to answer a question about whether

the trials of dissidents were impeding the progress of the talks.

"Trials, what trials?" he said. "I do not want to speak on the subject. You understand me correctly?"

Sometime during the two-day meeting, Mr. Vance is expected to give Mr. Gromyko a message from President Carter stressing U.S. concern over the trials of the two dissidents.

A spokesman for Mr. Vance said the secretary would wait until later in the talks to bring up the subject of the trials.

Mr. Vance has said repeatedly that the human rights issue must not interfere with the nuclear arms negotiations. A senior U.S. official said that objections within the Carter administration to Mr. Vance's meeting with Mr. Gromyko were dismissed because arms limitation was an "imperative" that could not be delayed.

Mr. Vance's spokesman added, however, that the secretary of state would emphasize to Mr. Gromyko "the importance of dealing fairly (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Buy American, Carter Urges West Germany, Japan

WASHINGTON, July 12 (Reuters) — President Carter said that the United States has kept its pledge to reduce oil imports and unemployment and wants West Germany and Japan to expand their economies and buy more U.S. goods.

Mr. Carter told a group of West European television correspondents that he had reviewed his commitments made at the London economic summit meeting last year and found that the United States was importing about a million barrels of oil a day less than in 1977.

He noted that the unemployment rate had dropped and that there had been a net increase of 6.4 million jobs since he took office almost 17 months ago.

Mr. Carter said that the United States was running up a big trade deficit because of its purchases of foreign manufactured goods, not oil.

"Of course, nations like Japan and Germany who sell a lot of manufactured goods to us like to talk about our oil imports, but they

don't deplore the fact that we also buy large quantities of manufactured goods from Japan and others."

#### 'Most Enthusiastic'

Mr. Carter disputed assertions in the United States and abroad that he was going empty-handed to the Bonn economic summit meeting because Congress had not approved legislation to discourage oil

consumption by reducing imports. He added:

"I think we are the most enthusiastic nation among those who will be at the Bonn summit... We hope that the European nations and Japan will respond as enthusiastically as we are." Mr. Carter said that pending a detailed analysis of the proposed European Economic Community monetary plan, he does not expect the system, if it is

adopted, to be used to harm the U.S. dollar or to erect any trade barriers against U.S. goods.

But Mr. Carter added that he had noticed that Italy and Britain have expressed some concern about the plan.

Mr. Carter said that he did not anticipate that the United States would intervene in the foreign exchange market to artificially change basic relationships between

the dollar, yen, mark or other currencies.

But, he said, "unwarranted aberrations of a transient nature we try to iron out, either by purchasing other currencies or by selling the dollar on occasion, and we cooperate with other nations as well."

He added that "the long-range trend, I think, have to be established primarily by overall market conditions, primarily trade balances."

#### 'Precondition' for Bonn Summit Success

### Giscard Says U.S. Must Cut Oil Imports

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, July 12 (NYT) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France today put President Carter publicly on notice that the Western economic summit this weekend in Bonn will fail unless he takes drastic action to cut back U.S. oil imports.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's remarks, in an interview with Le Monde, echoed a similar warning to Mr. Carter by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in another newspaper interview earlier this week. Taken together, the declarations underline Europe's conviction that the key to any Western plan at Bonn for ending the world recession is immediate U.S. action to curb its oil imports and strengthen the dollar.

"At the present time, an important reduction in U.S. oil imports is the precondition for an improvement in the world economy," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said.

#### Signs of Impatience

When reminded of probable congressional opposition to higher oil prices in view of the upcoming mid-term elections, he showed signs of impatience.

"American internal politics is no concern of ours," he said. In a reference to U.S. Senate efforts to strip the president of his powers to tax imported oil, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said: "He [Mr. Carter] has several means at his disposal. If the Senate removes one, there are always others."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also

unwillingness to reduce the U.S. dependence on imported oil.

"In my view this is the most important single source of upheaval in the worldwide network of trade and payments and it should be corrected," he said.

#### Masked Concern

Western Europe's growing fixation with U.S. oil imports actually masks its concern about the sinking dollar. Allies of the United States are naturally resentful that the U.S. administration, which has been urging them to conserve energy, should have failed singularly to practice what it preached.

But for them, reducing oil imports is also the easiest way to curb the high U.S. trade deficit and strengthen the dollar.

European countries like Germany, with successful exporting industries, argue that the falling dollar is forcing up the value of their currencies and squeezing the profitability of their industries. As a result, it becomes more difficult to persuade businessmen to invest more and spur growth without renewed inflation, as the United States is always urging them to do.

In recent weeks, West German (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

### Pan Am Sues On Paris Route

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12 (UPI) — Pan American World Airways filed suit yesterday in federal court to keep the Civil Aeronautics Board from lifting its suspension of Air France flights between Los Angeles and Paris.

The CAB suspended the flights, effective today, after the French government stopped Pan Am's flights to Paris.

Willard Marsh, a company spokesman, said Pan Am initiated the U.S. District Court action in San Francisco after learning that the CAB intended to vacate its order against Air France.



STAND-UP STRIKE — The 99 riders left in the Tour de France bicycle race refuse to cross the finish line in Valencia d'Agen yesterday, to protest their starting hours. The men also dismounted and walked with their bicycles during the race, which was later ruled no contest. The afternoon stage of the race was held without any trouble. Article, Page 13.



## Interior Minister at Scene

Continuing Basque Riots  
Posing Crisis for Madrid

MADRID, July 12 (AP) — Interior Minister Rodolfo Martín Villa today went to northern Spain for talks with public officials to try and restore peace in the restive Basque area.

His visit was made in the middle of nearly round-the-clock clashes between demonstrators and police that led many Basques to term the situation as "pre-civil war."

For the government in Madrid, it is one of the worst crises since Spain began to move toward democracy after the death of Franco in 1975. Most political parties in Spain have blamed Mr. Martín Villa for the situation and have asked for his resignation.

The recent violence began in Pamplona, where thousands of tourists had flocked for annual "running of the bulls" during the San Fermín fiesta. On Saturday, rightists and Basque autonomists clashed in the building, prompting the police to hurl smoke grenades and fire rubber bullets. A 23-year-old man was killed and more than 130 were injured in the 10 hours of rioting that followed.

The rioting then spread to San Sebastián, where a 19-year-old

Basque, Jose Ignacio Barandian, was killed yesterday. Basque nationalist sympathizers in San Sebastián protesting the two deaths clashed again today with riot police but no casualties were reported.

Some quarters in San Sebastián were said to have been isolated with barricades erected by the demonstrators.

Meanwhile, labor sources in Bilbao estimated that more than 500,000 workers were idle in the Basque area to protest what Basque sources called "brutal repression" by police.

Shops and businesses remained closed and demonstrations and worker assemblies were reported in many towns. But officials in Bilbao said that the police were rarely seen in the streets and that no serious disorders had occurred.

## Rail Lines Cut

Rail service remains disrupted between Spain and France. The state railway reported that the line between San Sebastián and Pasajes, to the north, were cut when six separate explosions were set off near San Sebastián. No one immediately claimed responsibility and it was not known when services could be restored.

About 2,500 trucks carrying goods for Western Europe already had been queuing along roads to Irún, the town bordering France, because of a strike for higher pay by customs employees.

Informants said that about a thousand travelers, most of them foreign tourists, were stranded at the railway station in Irún because hotels in the town were closed.

Public transport was halted in Guipuzcoa province, of which San Sebastián is the capital, while in neighboring Vizcaya province most heavy industry was affected by the strike and bus stopped running in the capital of Bilbao.

Arts Professor  
Slain in Turkey

ANKARA, July 12 (AP) — Unidentified assailants yesterday shot and killed a fine-arts professor from Hacettepe University and seriously wounded his wife, an Italian national, police reported.

Police said three gunmen, in a red car, blocked the way when Cebdetin Comert and his wife, Maria, left in their car on the way to work this morning. When Mr. Comert stopped, the gunmen shot him and his wife and sped away. The gunmen's car was later found abandoned.

It was not immediately clear whether the assassination was politically motivated.

## Giscard Says U.S. Must Cut Oil Imports

(Continued from Page 1)  
officials have made it clear that they will consider retaliatory action — as their trading partners want — only if the rest of the industrial world agrees to promote more stable currencies and to fight protectionism.

Gamasy Rejects Talk  
With Weizman Now

CAIRO, July 12 (Reuters) — Egyptian War Minister Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gamasy has rejected a request from Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman that they meet prior to a gathering in London on Monday of the Egyptian and Israeli representatives with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the Middle East News Agency said today.

It said Mr. Weizman sent the request recently in a message to Gen. Gamasy, but the Egyptian minister replied that no meetings at that level could be held as long as there was nothing new to discuss. The two last met within the framework of a military committee in Cairo in March.

## Carter Pledge Sought

In particular, they want Mr. Carter to pledge himself to impose a tax on imported oil if Congress has not legislated reductions by a predetermined date.

Other European countries, such as Britain and Italy, agree that unstable currencies are bad for business confidence and tend to perpetuate the recession.

But they also see Germany's demand for more stable currency markets as an attempt to hang onto its trade surplus by keeping its exports competitive on world markets.

They are therefore pressing Ger-

10 Police Stations  
Bombed in N. Italy

PADUA, Italy, July 12 (AP) — Terrorists carried out simultaneous bomb attacks today against 10 police stations in and near Padua, causing slight damage and no injuries, police reported.

A caller told the Italian news agency ANSA that the attacks were made by the Worker Communist Organization.



Tanker portion of truck lies amid ruins of building it hit after careening into campsite in Spain with load of propylene gas. The gas exploded and burned entire families of campers on holiday.

## Gas Blast Victims Frown From Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

flame spew from the tanker as it entered the tree-ringed campsite about 160 kilometers southwest of Barcelona.

The tanker was carrying a full 43-cubic-meter load of propylene gas to the Puerto Liana refinery complex. The gas, the most volatile permitted on Spain's roads, is used in manufacturing plastics.

Witnesses said that the flames reached 200 meters high, giving off black smoke. They said that the fire, fed by the campers' bottled gas and the gasoline in car tanks, burned for two hours.

Twelve hours later, police floodlights picked out the smoldering wastes that appeared to stretch for two kilometers. Wheels from the tanker lay near the center of the crater it had formed.

Metal rods that might once have been tent props were strewn about. Dozens of burned cars, some with headlights still on, rested among scorched and blackened palm trees. Here and there were the traces of the lunches that the campers had been cooking.

Later, corpses that had been gathered and left under cartons and papers were lifted into rows of coffins.

After the explosions, Dutch tourist Pierre de la Haye said: "I ran toward the site and saw people coming towards me, totally white without their skin. I dragged 30 or 40 people out of the sea."

Another Dutchman, Willem van de Walle Delt, said: "The trailer plowed through the wall of the site and split open. The gas ran out like water, and seconds later was ignited."

many to import more from them and help modernize their industries as a price for participating in Europe's currency stability plans.

Although France is far from being Europe's strongest economic member and has an even higher rate of inflation than Britain, its conservative government believes with Germany that financial stability is the key to Western recovery from the recession, rather than efforts to increase consumer demand.

Foes in Guyana  
Say Vote Rigged  
On Constitution

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, July 12 (AP) — Voters have endorsed drafting a new constitution for Guyana, government officials said yesterday, but opponents of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham contend that the voting was rigged.

Ballots from 28 of the 38 districts numbered 311,587 for and 7,699 against rewriting the constitution, inherited from Britain when Guyana became independent 14 years ago. There are 300,000 registered voters.

Cheddi Jagan, a Marxist and leader of the Communist-backed People's Progressive Party, urged people not to vote. Mr. Jagan, who is pro-Soviet, contended that no more than 10 percent of those eligible voted. The Rev. Andrew Morrison, a leading Roman Catholic figure, agreed with Mr. Jagan, charging that the voting was fixed.

## French Send Envoy to Site

PARIS, July 12 (AP) — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has dispatched an envoy to Tarragona, Spain, to help coordinate the evacuation of French victims of the campsite gas explosion, the government announced.

Olivier Stirn, secretary of state for foreign affairs, went to the north of Spain to help supervise the transport and treatment of the wounded, an Elysee Palace spokesman said.

Plans also were being made for private planes to fly to the area to evacuate wounded to Montpellier, officials said.

## 2d Truck Explodes

VALENCIA, Spain, July 12 (Reuters) — A truck carrying butane gas canisters caught fire and blew up on a road near Valencia today, police reported. No one was hurt.

8-Year Sentence Is Asked  
For Dissident Ginsburg

(Continued from Page 1)

experts told the closed-door session that the information that Mr. Shcharansky is said to have forwarded to the West about the defense industry and its installations "is absolutely secret and constitutes a state secret of the U.S.S.R."

Mr. Shcharansky is accused of having passed on information about the locations, personnel and security classifications of military-related industrial enterprises. Mr. Toth wrote a story about these in 1976. Mr. Shcharansky also is accused of helping Mr. Toth to make contact with scientists who allegedly passed on classified information about the space program, genetic engineering and parapsychology, the science of extra-sensory perception.

The spokesman said that the court ended its closed session and began hearing evidence on the second charge of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

At noon, Mr. Shcharansky's brother, Leonid, 36, was allowed into the courtroom, although his mother, Ida Milgrom, 70, was still barred as she has been every day of the trial. She stood outside with about 15 supporters and a few Western reporters, watched by 30 uniformed policemen.

100 Supporters  
About 100 supporters stood with Mr. Ginsburg's wife outside the courthouse in Kaluga. Mr. Ginsburg is charged with anti-Soviet activities for his distribution of dissident literature and his management of edited novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn's fund to aid the families of political prisoners.

The trials, each before a judge and two laymen, are proceeding despite a U.S. request that they be called off and a storm of criticism from around the world. U.S. reporters and officials have been barred from the courtrooms since

the beginning of both trials and word of what is going on is coming from relatives and Soviet spokesmen.

Yesterday's proceedings in the Shcharansky trial were closed, officials said, because of the classified nature of the testimony, so relatives who attended the first session Monday could not confirm or dispute the official account.

A third dissident, Viktoras Pyatkus, is on trial in Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, on a charge of anti-Soviet activity.

Arms Talks  
Are Opened

(Continued from Page 1)

not only with Shcharansky but all the dissidents."

The U.S. arms proposal is aimed at providing a breakthrough in the treaty talks, which seek to limit new missiles and long-range strategic bombers on both sides.

The U.S. plan would restrict the missile modifications the Soviet Union could make during the life of the treaty, until 1985.

Under the plan, the United States would also reserve the right to develop the MX, a mobile missile system, and also to build thousands of new silos to make the current arsenal of Minuteman missiles less vulnerable by shifting them periodically from silo to silo.

"It's going to be hard sledding," a senior U.S. official said in anticipation of Soviet objections to the "shell game" defense strategy known to officials as MAP, or Multiple Aiming Points.

The Soviet Union has made no definite decision regarding production of the MX mobile missile system. The Soviet Union suggested in a meeting last spring that all new missile systems should be banned until 1985. But the United States rejected the proposal because it would preclude testing the MX.

Areas of Concern

U.S. concern over the growing Soviet missile power is one of the main obstacles to completion of an arms treaty. Another major stumbling block is the Soviet Backfire bomber, which the United States contends is a strategic weapon, the production and deployment of which should be limited.

The Soviet Union has been willing to make some concessions on both issues, but so far the concessions have not been enough to the satisfy the United States.

U.S. officials insist that there is no connection between the arms talks and human rights. However, Mr. Vance is keeping the human rights issue up front despite Mr. Gromyko's apparent determination to avoid long discussions of it.

The secretary has agreed to meet tomorrow, after his meeting with Mr. Gromyko, with the wife of Anatoli Shcharansky. Mr. Shcharansky is on trial for espionage and his wife is carrying out a campaign from Geneva to pressure the Soviet Union to halt the prosecution of her husband.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko conversed comfortably, and diplomatic cordiality was evident as they posed for photographers. However, no joint lunches or dinners are planned during the meeting.

## Congressional Pressure Mounts

## U.S. Urged to Cool Soviet Ties

By Robert G. Kaiser  
and Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP) — Adverse political reaction to the Soviet Union's current political trials gathered around the White House yesterday, creating new pressure for a formal cooling of relations with Moscow.

This response had been predicted by diplomats and commentators for months, although administration officials revealed yesterday that extensive efforts had been made to win the release of one of the dissidents — Anatoli Shcharansky — before his trial began.

Senior officials in the administration acknowledged that whatever retaliatory measures President Carter adopts, the White House is powerless now to affect the outcome of Mr. Shcharansky's trial or other political trials in progress.

Mr. Carter was said to be looking for ways to respond that would not unravel "the mutually beneficial aspects" of Soviet-U.S. relations.

There is pressure from inside and outside the government to do things that would be counterproductive and take us back to the Cold War," a Carter associate observed.

## Symbolic Press Conference

Perhaps the most symbolic event yesterday was a press conference at the Rayburn House Office Building. The television cameras were drawn there by the presence of Mrs. Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who came to Washington to make a plea for Alexander Ginsburg, who is being tried in Kaluga, about 100 miles south of Moscow, on charges of anti-Soviet agitation.

Half a dozen senators and congressmen found room at the head table.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., used the opportunity to challenge Mr. Carter to cancel "today" two proposed sales of high-technology goods to the Soviet Union.

Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., supported Mr. Jackson's idea and denounced the administration for "acquiescence in what is happening" in Soviet courts — "acquiescence that verges on complicity."

The Senate, by voice vote, adopted and sent to the House a "sense of the Congress" resolution urging "the Supreme Soviet and its leaders" to seek a humanitarian resolution "of the deplorable" trials.

[The House approved the resolution today, but some members continued to demand sterner action by Congress and the Carter administration, AP reported. The resolution was adopted by a House vote of 380-10.]

## "Void" Helsinki Pact

Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., urged the president to declare that the Helsinki agreement on European Security, including its human rights provisions, is "null and void."

The Senate Republican leader, Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee, told reporters outside the White House that the president should "pick up the telephone and call the Russians and say, 'Look, we're really upset about this. . . . We ain't going to be pushed around this way. And just so you know that it's all linked together, we're going to temporarily suspend the SALT talks, we're going to suspend any other talks we can lay our hands on'."

I think the Russians are thumbing their nose at us and enjoying every minute."

Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., repeated the call for suspension of the SALT talks "until the Soviet government indicates it can keep its word." The trials of Mr. Shcharansky and Mr. Ginsburg showed that the Soviets had violated their pledges in the Helsinki accord, Sen. Dole said.

Questioned later, Sen. Dole said that he meant the SALT talks should be suspended for 30 days. In response to a question, he said that he would also favor a suspension of grain sales to the Russians for 30 days. The Soviet Union is a prime customer for Sen. Dole's farm constituents.

White House officials accused the administration's congressional critics of failing to produce practical ideas for a response to the Soviet trials, which followed statements of support for Mr. Shcharansky and Mr. Ginsburg from Mr. Carter, plus a presidential assurance that Mr. Shcharansky had no connection with the Central Intelligence Agency.

## Talks Go On

The administration decided not to postpone this week's SALT negotiations between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister. Those talks began today in Geneva.

But White House officials said yesterday that there were only modest expectations for any progress.

Israel Claims Many  
Refugees Resettled

TEL AVIV, July 12 (Reuters) — A quarter of the 200,000 Palestinian refugees in the occupied Gaza Strip have been resettled and have left the refugee camps, Gen. Avraham Oriy, military coordinator in the occupied areas told Israeli newspaper editors yesterday.

Palestinian refugees number about half the 425,000 total population of the Gaza Strip, captured by Israel in 1967. A total of 6,700 families, numbering more than 40,000 people have been successfully resettled in modern housing projects, the editors were told.

ress, in part because Mr. Vance will use the meeting to raise U.S. views on the Soviet trials.

Mr. Vance is scheduled to meet in Switzerland with Mr. Shcharansky's wife, who now lives in Israel, after finishing his talks with Mr. Gromyko.

A meeting between Mr. Carter and Mrs. Shcharansky is also a possibility, sources said.

Officials indicated that if — as expected — Mr. Shcharansky is sentenced to prison camp at the end of his trial, the United States would approach the Russians to see if his release might be negotiated.

Before the trial began, an authoritative official said, Mr. Vance and the Soviet ambassador in Washington, Anatoli Dobrynin, engaged in "serious and active negotiations" on a possible release of Mr. Shcharansky, presumably in exchange for a person or persons held in the West.

Sources said that there were a number of alternatives still open to the president, particularly if the dissidents are convicted.

Among the options mentioned were lifting the White House and State Department accreditation of Soviet journalists in Washington, slowing up the issuance of U.S. visas to Russians, restricting their travel inside the United States, restricting or abolishing existing cooperative agreements in cultural and scientific fields, and, at a higher level, imposing stricter controls on trade.

U.S. Reporter Asserts  
Shcharansky Is No Spy

(Robert Toth, who served as The Los Angeles Times' Moscow correspondent from 1974 to 1977, has been accused by Soviet prosecutors of having acted as an agent for a U.S. intelligence service by collecting secret information with Mr. Shcharansky's help. Mr. Toth was barred from leaving the Soviet Union and was questioned by the secret police in June, 1977, just before his scheduled three-year tour of duty came to an end.)

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, July 12 — Several of my stories have been cited during the treason trial of Soviet dissident Anatoli Shcharansky, but the one that appears to be the principal focus of Soviet anger appeared in the Los Angeles Times Nov. 22, 1976, under the headline "Russia Indirectly Reveals 'State Secrets' Clues in Denials of Jewish Vistas."

It was written from information collected over a period of at least a month. Mr. Shcharansky and other Jewish activists provided the data — the names and former work places of Jews refused exit visas on grounds that they possessed "state secrets" as a result of their jobs. In fact, Mr. Shcharansky was named in the article, as were others.

There was nothing sinister about any of it. All the information I collected in the Soviet Union was for publication in the Times.

It had occurred to me, after two years in Moscow, that Jews from a strikingly wide range of vocations were being denied exit on secrecy grounds, from football players to scientists, from waiters to engineers.

## Secrets Were Old

Clearly, some of these people had once possessed secrets because of their previous work. It seemed obvious, however, that the intelligence value of such information had long perished, since none of the people had worked at all for more than five years.

More important, the capricious use of the "state secrets" excuse for refusing an exit visa to a former worker in the Soviet Milk and Meat Institute — for example — seemed worth a story.

Further, Mr. Shcharansky and others had already compiled long lists of persons who had been refused exit visas and had transmitted them to their supporters in the United States and Britain to elicit public support for their cause.

The list showed that some of the same work places at which these people supposedly had received "secret information," such as the Institute of the Chemical Ministry, were sometimes officially classified as open, or nonsecret, by Soviet officials.

## For Buying Computers

The Russians used this kind of classification when they wanted to buy advanced equipment like computers from Western Europe and the United States — technology that Western governments would not sell to anything but "open" institutes.

For example, Jews who worked on three "oceanographic research vessels" ostensibly manned by scientists searching for knowledge, had been denied permission to emigrate on the grounds that they "learned their secrets at their former work places." This might suggest that the research vessels were actually spy ships.

My other scientific stories from Moscow that have been cited in the trial deal with sociology, genetic engineering, space flights, and parapsychology. I am accused of "worming out information that is not subject to publication in the open [Soviet] press," a Soviet court official said.

My article on sociology described unrest in the Soviet Sociological Institute because of ideological restraints on questions to be asked in public-opinion polls. Only politically tailored questions could be asked lest non-Marxist replies came back.

Mr. Shcharansky and I had talked about sociology, much as he did with other Western correspondents to whom he offered his help — help intended to make correspondents more receptive to stories about Jews and dissidents that Mr. Shcharansky wanted to promote.

He mentioned a dissident social historian named Zinoviev, who had already published a book in the West, and he arranged — openly, on the telephone — that we visit him, which we did. There was nothing clandestine about it, and nothing "secret" came out of it.

On genetic engineering, I interviewed a top Soviet geneticist, V. Englehardt, on the subject of splicing genes to make new life species. An aged and much-respected scientist, he asked that I submit my story for his approval before publication. Departing from usual practice, I did show him the article, to which he strongly objected.

He had expected it to be in question-and-answer form, not part of a newspaper story, and he refused to approve it. I tore up the story and wrote another, using information not obtained from him.

Translated Article  
Most help came from E. Trifonov, who had been refused an exit visa but who has now emigrated. This help consisted of translating a technical article from a Soviet scientific journal. (The cost of his work was entered on my expense account.) Mr. Shcharansky knew of my project but, so far as I recall, he provided no information.

Mr. Trifonov, in fact, suggested just before his departure that I meet a friend of his, Valeri Petukhov, who was interested in parapsychology (as a sideline to his main job in pharmaceuticals). Mr. Petukhov made contact with me first through Mr. Shcharansky and then directly. A year ago, on the Moscow street, he gave me the article that precipitated my seizure by police.

He was part of a trap, it now seems certain. Dissident sources as well as Western diplomats later reported that he was "commended" by the Communist Party branch of his drug institute for "unmasking" me as a spy. So whatever "secrets" may be hidden in extraneous perception were, in all likelihood, never available for "worming out" from him.

In space activities, not all my reporting involved Mr. Shcharansky. I had applied for an interview with a cosmonaut during the Apollo-Soyuz flight, for example. It never came through. All questions about space that I asked of a psychologist named E. Axelrod, at a meeting he arranged with me through Mr. Shcharansky, got no useful responses. It turned out he knew almost nothing about space and so I did not write a story about it.

So there was no secret information provided to me by Mr. Shcharansky, and even under Soviet rules of what is secret information — traffic statistics, salaries of athletes, all information not officially released — there is no basis in my experience with him to support conviction for espionage.

© Los Angeles Times

Police Battle 50  
At Belfast Event

BELFAST, July 12 (AP) — Police battled more than 50 youths today as Northern Ireland's 1 million Protestants celebrated their forebears' victory over Roman Catholic rivals at the battle of the Boyne in 1690.

Police headquarters said five officers were injured when the youths, many of them drunk, bombarded them with bottles and bricks in Belfast's Carlisle Circus quarter. Two youths were arrested on assault charges.

Police reported the clash was the only incident to mar "The Twelfth" as more than 100,000 Orangemen, members of a powerful Protestant organization, took part in 40 major parades and rallies.

## Tokyo Gang Figure Shot

TOKYO, July 12 (UPI) — A reported leader of the Japanese underworld was shot and wounded yesterday in a Tokyo nightclub in what authorities said could set off a gang war.

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# Micronesia Votes on Partial Independence From U.S.

By William Chapman  
SAIPAN, Mariana Islands, July 12 (WP) — In a referendum that could be decided by a few thousand ballots on remote islands, the people of Micronesia are voting today on a constitution giving them partial independence from U.S. control after 31 years.

Divisions among the island people could mean that the vast Pacific territory will split up with about one-third of the people going their own way.

If enough people approve, the referendum would create a new Federated States of Micronesia, a partially sovereign nation that would govern its own internal affairs but share control over foreign affairs with the United States.

The United States would retain defense powers for at least 15 years in an area it has long wanted to transform into a security bastion of the Western Pacific.

The proposed "free association" arrangement represents a partial

defeat for U.S. interests, which were directed at keeping tighter control over the strategic Pacific islands. After nine years of negotiations, culminating in a major policy change last April, the United States accepted the new arrangement because, in the words of a U.S. official here, "It's just the best we could do."

Micronesia is the last of 11 UN trust territories established after World War II. All of the others have voted themselves either independence or association with some other country.

Part of Micronesia, the Marianas, has voted for commonwealth status with the United States, and the question now is what will happen to the remainder — the Carolines and Marshalls.

**2,000 Islands Involved**  
About 2,000 islands are involved, scattered over waters the size of the United States but containing only 110,000 persons. About 60,000 are eligible to vote. Because of the vast

distances the results may not be known for two weeks, as ballot boxes are collected from the more remote islands by boat and airplane.

The islands are divided into six voting districts, at least four of which must approve the constitution. If less than four approve, the U.S. trusteeship would be continued until some new arrangement is negotiated.

Long-standing differences among the islanders have surfaced in often-bitter campaigning, and it is probable that at least two districts will reject the constitution. They are Palau in the western Carolines and the Marshall Islands far to the east. The four districts of the central Carolines are likely to approve, but if one of them should join Palau and the Marshalls in opposition the entire arrangement would have to be scrapped.

The main issue has become not independence from the United States — almost everyone wants that — but a question of separation or unity within the islands.

Both the Marshallese and the Palauans tend to think they might fare better as separate entities and hope to negotiate their own status in association with the United States.

If both the Marshalls and Palau opt out in the voting today, the federation would consist of only the least developed islands in the Carolines, such as Yap and Truk, and

would be almost totally dependent on U.S. economic aid.

This prospect is unsettling for the United States, which in the long negotiations had maneuvered to arrange a compact association of islands bound tightly to itself to serve U.S. strategic interests.

Initially, the United States had proposed that all of Micronesia become a U.S. commonwealth, like Puerto Rico, but only the Marianas, where the trust territory government and the U.S. high commissioner are based, chose that route. The other districts rejected a commonwealth, preferring more independence.

When the constitution was drafted in 1975, U.S. officials declared it was incompatible with the idea of free association with the United States. It amounted to complete independence, they contended. They implied it would make Micronesians ineligible for U.S. economic aid, which amounts to about \$130 million annually and is by far the biggest source of revenue.

Last April, however, the Carter administration accepted the constitution and pledged that if it is adopted, economic aid would not be cut off.

It also provides that Micronesians "will refrain from actions which the United States determines after appropriate consultations to be incompatible" with these defense rights. U.S. defense rights in Micronesia will be assured for at least 15 years.

## Highway Deaths Increase in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP) — The death toll on U.S. highways rose last year for the second straight year, to 47,671 from 45,523 in 1976 for an increase of 4.7 percent, the Transportation Department said. The 1975 toll was 44,525.

Department officials said that the main reason for the increase was that more than half of U.S. drivers were breaking the 55 mph national speed limit.

The department also cited as reasons the increasing number of automobiles, the increase in miles driven, and a growing number of bicycles, motorcycles, mopeds and smaller cars on the road.

## SkyLab Is Imperiled By Electrical Failure

WASHINGTON, July 12 (Reuters) — Flight controllers today were battling to regain control of the orbiting 85-ton Skylab space station, which has been in trouble since its electrical system failed last weekend.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration here said: "There is a problem. We don't want to minimize it, but we feel it can be corrected."

## In Unprecedented Ruling

## Judge Says Floridian, 73, May Pull Respirator Plug

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., July 12 (AP) — A judge ruled yesterday that 73-year-old Abe Perlmutter has the right to disconnect his life-sustaining respirator. Authorities say that Mr. Perlmutter's case is unprecedented because Mr. Perlmutter is conscious.

Circuit Court Judge John Ferris cited the Karen Ann Quinlan case in New Jersey, where the parents of the comatose young woman obtained a court order to have her life-support machines disconnected two years ago. Miss Quinlan is still alive, but remains in a coma.

Immediately after Judge Ferris issued the order, which contains a 10-day delay to permit an appeal, a spokesman for the Broward County state attorney's office said that one will be filed in Fourth District Court.

**Right to Privacy**  
The judge said that allowing Mr. Perlmutter's respirator to be disconnected is part of his right to privacy.

Doctors at the Florida Medical Center in Lauderdale Lakes say that Mr. Perlmutter's lungs have been afflicted by amyotrophic lateral sclerosis — Lou Gehrig's disease — and that he will die within an hour after if the respirator is disconnected. They have said they will not touch the respirator, to which Mr. Perlmutter has been connected since May 18.

Judge Ferris' order said that the

respirator can be disconnected by either Mr. Perlmutter or by his appointee.

Richard Registro, assistant state attorney, had argued that disconnecting the respirator would be aiding a "self-murder," which is manslaughter under Florida law.

Judge Ferris responded, "The fallacy of the state's position is that the termination of such extraordinary treatment is not homicide [and therefore not 'self-murder'] but is the result of the free exercise of the constitutional right of privacy. It naturally follows that the death that ensues is expiration of natural causes and not an unlawful homicide."

Judge Ferris visited Mr. Perlmutter, a former athlete whose body began withering two years ago from the disease, at his bedside two weeks ago. When Judge Ferris asked him if he was aware of what will happen if the respirator is disconnected, Mr. Perlmutter replied, "It can't be worse than what I'm going through now."

Meanwhile, in St. Paul, Minn., yesterday, the state Supreme Court refused to block a lower court decision to allow a hospital to disconnect the respirator of a 4-year-old girl described as "brain dead." The respirator was disconnected and breathing and heartbeat stopped almost immediately. Stacy Ellison's body had been pronounced dead June 16, after she allegedly was injured in a beating by her mother.

## U.K. Asian Wins Anti-Racial Aid

LEEDS, England, July 12 (AP) — An Asian immigrant from Uganda who built a wall around his factory workbench to protect himself from white co-workers has agreed to remove the barrier after promises by his employers to prevent racist acts.

Sohan Saggu, 42, a lathe operator at Clayton, Son and Co., erected the six-foot-high board barricade three years ago, claiming that white workers threw stones at him and spat at him because of his color.

He came to England several years ago after Ugandan President Idi Amin began expelling residents of Indian and Pakistani descent. Mr. Saggu was supported in his complaint by the government-sponsored Commission for Racial Equality.

## Planes Collide in Italy

UDINE, Italy, July 12 (AP) — Two fighter planes of the Italian Air Force collided today over the Rivolta airport near here, killing one of the pilots and seriously injuring the other, authorities said.

## House Unit Votes to Limit Federal Pay of Retirees

By Kathy Sawyer

WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP) — A House committee yesterday passed an amendment to President Carter's civil service revision bill that would limit the income of future military retirees who become civilian employees of the federal government — so-called "double dippers."

The amendment would not affect those who already are earning federal pay on top of their military pensions, nor will it affect those disabled in combat, Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., said when she introduced the amendment.

As of a year ago there were 34 retired generals whose combined federal paychecks and pensions averaged \$83,293 in annual income, an additional 16 getting more than

\$81,000 and 60 getting an average \$48,569 annually, according to a congressional study cited by Rep. Schroeder.

For future retirees, the amendment would limit the total federal income to the top salary in effect for civil service career employees, currently \$47,000. It would not affect most lower-ranking retirees who get civil service jobs, according to a Schroeder aide.

The amendment does not apply to certain high-ranking federal law enforcement officials who, under a District of Columbia retirement provision, get full pensions on top of civil service pay, the aide noted. Their pensions are tax-free, an advantage that even disabled military retirees do not get, he noted.



EYE TO EYE ART — Joan Mondale, the vice president's wife, talks to sculptor Mark di Suvero outside the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden in Washington, where Mr. di Suvero is building a sculpture from scrap steel. The piece was commissioned by the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel Inc. as a gesture of "gratitude to America and its people for the opportunity given to the countless immigrants who began the scrap industry in this country." The sculpture may incorporate such items as a locomotive cab and bow of a ship.

## Bank Reforms Passed by House Panel

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP) — With its sponsor happily voicing acknowledgments to Bert Lance, the House Banking Committee gave final approval yesterday to the most far-reaching bank reform legislation in more than a decade.

The committee unanimously agreed to send the bill to the floor after adding some sharply contested provisions that would restrict the government's unfettered access to individual bank records.

Rep. Ferdinand St. Germain, D-R.I., hailed the bill as "a major victory" for the public and said it would, if properly carried out, bring an end to a wide array of banking abuses, including the free-wheeling practices that made headlines last year in the Lance case.

Mr. Lance resigned last September as President Carter's budget director as the result of revelations concerning his financial dealings.

"We have provided the regulatory machinery to assure that commercial banks are not operated as playpens for insiders, and that they meet the obligations of their charters to provide services to the public," Rep. St. Germain, the bill's principal author, said in a statement.

The wide-ranging measure, which includes 20 separate titles, would prohibit overdrafts by bank insiders, broaden the power of government regulators to issue cease-and-desist orders, and impose uniform limits on loans by a bank to insiders, their businesses and political campaigns.

**Chance to Challenge**  
Overriding Justice Department protests, the committee also voted to prevent government agencies from exchanging financial data without giving the person involved a chance to challenge the transfer.

"What we're talking about here is the witch-hunt," Rep. Stewart McKinney, R-Conn., protested. Under current law, he complained, the Internal Revenue Service could send financial data to the FBI, which could send it to the Securities and Exchange Commission and all over Washington in search for transgressions far beyond the jurisdiction of the agency that first obtained the records.

**"Soft on Crime"**  
Rep. Frank Annunzio, D-Ill., suggested that a vote for Rep. McKinney's amendment amounted to "being soft on crime." Rep. McKinney shot back: "What we've been soft on is the executive branch's running through the rights of American citizens."

Rep. William Moorhead, D-Pa., agreed. "Once a transfer has taken place, there's no way to undo it," he said. "Copies can be made. The damage has been done."

The committee voted 32-9 to adopt Rep. McKinney's amendment, then approved a limitation offered by Rep. John Roussellot, R-Calif., who estimated that 160 U.S. agencies could avoid the prior-notice rule. He moved to exempt only the SEC, and only because "they've lobbied this committee so damn hard."

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## A Covey of Coups

When regimes in several distant lands are toppled within a matter of days, there is a temptation to impose connections for the sake of symmetry. The result is usually more a tribute to imagination than to reality. In looking at the recent upheavals in Yemen, Ghana and Mauritania, we do better to try to understand what seems to be happening. That is chore enough, but it is the prelude to policy in small matters as in great.

It would take a bold novelist to fabricate as bizarre a series of events as the recent political convulsions in the nations of Yemen and Southern Yemen. The president of Yemen was killed as he received from Southern Yemen's president an envoy carrying a dispatch case containing a bomb instead of the promised diplomatic note. The president of Southern Yemen apparently followed up with a coup to pre-empt a coup. He lost and was executed, probably taking to the grave the truth about the mysterious murder in the other Yemen.

This web of plotting and counterplotting is of some importance to the rest of the world because of the strategic location of the two Yemens. Both overlook the strait at the southern end of the Red Sea. Both border a politically nervous Saudi Arabia. And radical Southern Yemen, allied with the Soviet Union both before and after the coup, has provided the Russians with staging bases for their operations in the Horn of Africa and once sponsored an unsuccessful rebellion against the sultan of neighboring Oman.

The coup seems, at this point, unlikely to affect the strategic balance. The Saudis are well equipped to defend themselves and their allies, and the Southern Yemenis are no more likely to move against the strait than they were before. Of greater significance would be a reconciliation between Southern Yemen and its more conservative Arab neighbors. Fiscal and military reality argues strongly for Southern Yemen to follow such a path of pragmatism. The fact that Salim Robaya Ali, the deposed Southern Yemeni president, supported reconciliation does not necessarily mean that his depositions may not ultimately follow the same course.

A succession of governments has failed to fulfill the high hopes that Kwame Nkrumah raised for Ghana when it became one of the first European colonies in Africa to gain its

independence. The economy remains dependent — too dependent — on a single crop, cocoa, as it was during the time of British administration. Gen. Ignatius Kutu Acheampong was forced out last week after he had tried to tackle an accumulation of both social and economic problems, as earnestly as any of his predecessors.

But in recent months a growing discontent was met with growing repression until finally other soldiers pushed the exhausted leadership aside. The release by the new government of the political prisoners it inherited is an encouraging sign that the repression, at least, is over. Now perhaps Gen. Acheampong's goal of recruiting new civilian talent for the regime may be realized. Pulling many contentious factions together will not solve Ghana's basic problems, but it is the essential first step.

One issue dominates all others in the vast, thinly populated desert country of Mauritania: its war to protect the annexation of a chunk of the former Spanish Sahara. Mauritania entered the war largely to appease Morocco and to ward off Algerian designs on the territory. It has meant trying to suppress guerrillas who aspire to independence and so far it has gained Mauritania nothing but grief. The military officers who overthrew Mauritania's long-time president, Moktar Ould Daddah, apparently intend to continue the fighting. If so, the nation will continue to bleed in a cause more Morocco's, and indirectly France's, than its own.

The war has made the country virtually a dependency of Morocco and of France. And Mauritania's small stratum of elite professionals has been divided about it, yet the new military junta may find it impossible even to think of quitting the battle now. Morocco would react with anger and Saudi Arabia would probably cut off the subsidy it provides as a way of containing Algerian ambitions.

So the coup is unlikely to change anything, leaving a situation of double tragedy. One is for the people of the Western Sahara, who would probably prefer independence. The second is for Mauritania itself, increasingly a pawn of other nations. As long as the war continues Mauritania will find their most basic decisions dictated by events over which they have little control. Their new rulers have no other inheritance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## SALT, Despite the Trials

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is exactly where he ought to be today: in Geneva, talking about strategic-arms control with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko. Some Americans, including a group of senators, believe he should have boycotted the Geneva session, or even suspended the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks altogether, to indicate displeasure with the current trials of Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginsburg. Yet that course would be of no practical benefit to the defendants, and it could undercut the security interests of the United States.

Mr. Vance said, before leaving for Geneva, that the SALT issue "affects the peace of the world" and thus "must be treated differently from others and should be addressed on a continuing basis with the highest priority." That's the point. The United States has properly canceled science and environment missions to Moscow. The Russians had a special interest in the science mission. But negotiating an arms-control treaty is in no sense a one-sided affair. It is a process promising advantage to the United States as well. We can envisage an atmosphere arising out of the trials in which Soviet barbarism might reduce the Geneva talks to a thin formality and otherwise crimp the SALT process. But the United States would not thereby lose its interest in pursuing U.S. security by the arms-control route. For Americans to imagine they can reduce the risks and costs of life in the nuclear age without some adjustment to their most dangerous adversary is an exercise in escapism.

Decent people everywhere are revolted by the trials. Responsible senators, however, have an obligation to express their revulsion in terms mindful of U.S. interests. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., says the trials raise the issue of Soviet trustworthiness. But what, to him, doesn't? Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, D-N.Y., feels the Vance trip to Geneva makes this country an accomplice in Soviet savagery — as though the secretary of state had not made plain his own abhorrence of the trials. Later this week he will dramatize U.S. sympathy and concern by meeting Mrs. Shcharansky. Sen. Donald Riegle, D-Mich., can't imagine accepting any arms-control agreement negotiated with a government that terrorizes its own people. Not even one in which the Russians accepted all U.S. demands? Would he renounce the arms-control agreement (SALT-I and the nuclear testing ban) we already have with the Russians?

People who believe arms control is a snare and who see the trials as a way to discredit what remains of detente might be excused if they said as much. But it would then be incumbent on them to make the case, to demonstrate that the United States is better off without a good SALT agreement and without some means of engaging in political dialogue with the Russians on a continuing basis. We do not think that case can be effectively made. We do not hear the shriller critics even trying to make it. That is why their protests against Mr. Vance's Geneva mission have the look of political posturing.

WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Soviet Pincers on China

China is clearly taking every possible step to publicize what it regards as a threat coming from Vietnam's attitude. This does not mean that the threat is not a real one. It most certainly is. Vietnam is the strongest military State in Southeast Asia, stuffed with weapons — American and Russian. Most important, and what must worry China more than

anything, the Hanoi leadership has now opted for complete identification with the Soviet bloc. This was proved beyond doubt by last week's election of Vietnam to full membership of Comecon, the Russian-dominated trading organization. The only other non-European members are Cuba and Mongolia. Russia now has China in her sights from both north and south.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

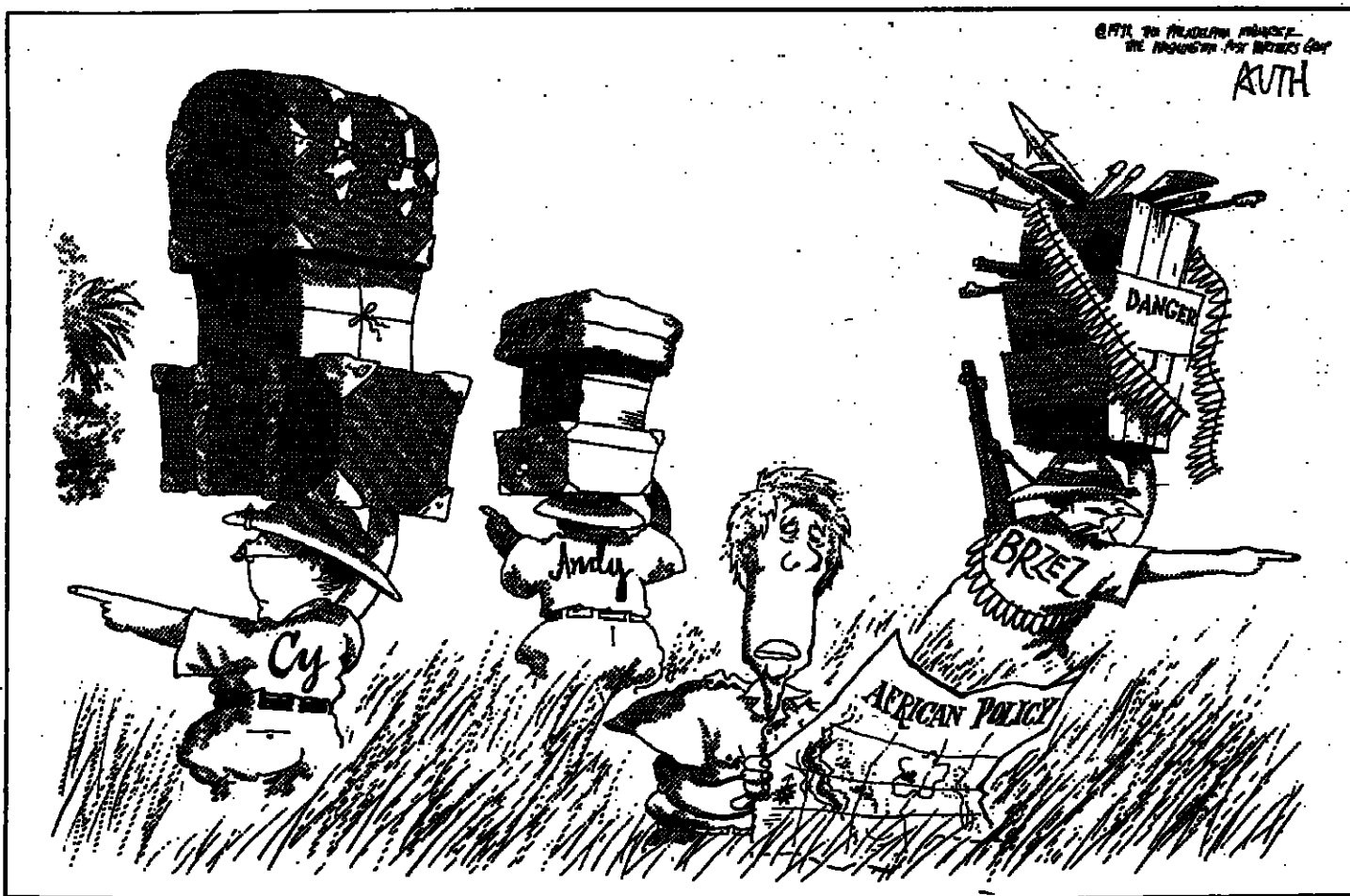
July 13, 1903

WASHINGTON — The Department of Agriculture will start a new series of "poison-eating" experiments here, this time with tobacco, it was announced here yesterday. The smokers squad will start with three cigars a day, working up to the average daily consumption of a very heavy smoker, and then repeat the process with cigarettes, then pipes, and finally chewing tobacco. The smokers will abstain from smoking for a month prior to the tests and will be examined afterwards for symptoms of any ill effects.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 13, 1928

BERLIN — "Gas, madam?" a white-jacketed steward may whisper in your ear on your next transatlantic trip aboard a vessel of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. The endless bottles of anti-seasickness syrups and pills will be bobbing away in the rough waters astern for a German medical doctor, Dr. Dammert, has perfected a gas which, when inhaled from a face-mask, reportedly cures seasickness almost instantaneously. The gas was tested on passengers on German ships and all the Lloyd liners are now equipped with the remedy.



## The Consequences of U.S. Oil Quotas

By J.W. Anderson

WASHINGTON — Reluctantly, the Carter administration is now thinking and talking again about mandatory quotas of oil imports. The administration's economists detest the idea. But Congress is eliminating the alternatives.

President Carter's first choice was a tax on all oil, to discourage the country from using it up so fast. Congress refused to enact the tax. The administration has been hinting that the president might use his emergency powers to impose a tariff on imported oil — again to discourage consumption. The Senate responded by voting to revoke the president's emergency power to do it.

That brings the question back to quotas — limits on the amount of foreign oil that could enter the country. If the president's purpose is to hold down U.S. dependence on foreign oil, import quotas look, at first glance, like the most direct and simplest answer. But if you think that, you need to look more closely.

### Immediate Costs

First of all, imposing quotas means creating an artificial shortage in this country. Would the U.S. public tolerate it? Everything in current U.S. political behavior suggests not. The costs and irritations would be immediate; the gains, in national security and economic stability, would be distant and controversial. An artificial shortage would mean lines at the service stations in effect, rationing by inconvenience — if gasoline stayed under price controls. But if it were decontrolled, no one could tell how high the price might shoot with even a minor tightening of the market.

But beyond that dilemma, there is a whole range of dangers that Americans need to think about before they embrace the idea of import quotas. It is not, after all, a new idea. The United States has had vast and recent experience with quotas on oil. Mandatory quotas ruled this country's oil trade from 1959 to 1973.

In those years, the quotas kept cheap foreign oil from swamping the domestic producers. Today, of course, the U.S. position is exactly the opposite: Domestic oil is much cheaper than foreign oil, and the domestic producers are producing only half of the country's demand. But, while the circumstances in the late 1970s are the reverse of those of the 1960s, recent experience carries certain pointed lessons for future policy.

### Debate

Two economists, Douglas R. Bohi and Milton Russell, have just put out a book, "Limiting Oil Imports," that deserves attention in this debate. It's published by Resources for the Future, one of the foundation-supported research organizations that roost in Washington.

By keeping cheap foreign oil out of the country, Bohi and Russell calculate, the quotas were costing U.S. consumers over \$6 billion a year by 1970. The point is that the costs of a quota system are hidden, but they are not small. Who benefited? Roughly half of that money went to the industry. The other half was pure waste — the effect of using an expensive resource instead of a cheap one.

The consequences of the quotas were far-reaching. Without them, Bohi and Russell write, "domestic output would have fallen by almost one half and price by one third." It's fair to argue, as the industry does, that under those conditions the effect of the enormous 1973 world oil-price rises would have been even more harmful in this country than they were.

### Political Effects

But Bohi and Russell point out that the United States could have bought the same protection with a tariff around \$1 a barrel and a strategic oil reserve like the one that the government is now beginning to establish. The difference is that the consumer would have been paying a tax that went back to the government, instead of a cost that went to the industry.

Economic policy has political effects, Russell goes on to observe. When prices of food or housing or

medical care rise, Americans usually shrug and say that, while it's outrageous, the market is pushing them up and what can you do? But when gas and oil prices rise, the same people regard it as a political decision for which they can hold their government directly responsible. In fact, there's very little difference between the ways that grain markets and oil markets work. But people don't see it that way. Why?

Because, Russell argues, years of government manipulation of the quota system left an indelible im-

pression on the public that oil prices are simply a political decision, determined by nothing but which interest pushes hardest.

### Loopholes

The quota system was infinitely receptive to loopholes, trimming and costly special exceptions. There were regional benefits, like the exemption of heavy fuel oil for New England. There were breaks for certain companies, like the small refiners. Peculiar rules brought into life peculiar industries, like the

string of refineries along the Canadian border.

Canadian oil was exempt from quotas, but Venezuelan oil was generally not. South Americans saw it as another example of Washington's discrimination against the Latin world. It was Venezuela that took the lead in organizing OPEC, the exporting nations' cartel that now sets world oil prices. The political consequences of quotas may well have been more important than the purely economic ones — and might quickly become so again, if quotas were reimposed now.

## Cambodia: What Not to Do

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Two months ago, reacting to documented accounts of life in Cambodia, which is a little Auschwitzian enclave in the Gulf Archipelago, I suggested that a balanced perspective requires that all international rights agencies cease all activity elsewhere in the globe until the Cambodian atrocities were fully accosted. The suggestion caught the attention of Richard Byrd of St. Petersburg, Fla., who sent copies of the column to the 16 leading religious organizations in the United States with the request that they comment. The results are now in.

The Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs advocated a "public survey." The Lutheran Council observed that they "do not single out Cambodia . . . but try to address the problem of human rights violations wherever they occur." The Friends Committee on National Legislation was more cautious: "Whether the persecution of dissidents is as atrocious as some suggest is a subject of considerable controversy." They note that the UN's Human Rights Commission had asked Cambodia to reply to charges of violations. "This is perhaps as far as the United States of Nations can go at this time." The friends do not say how

much further we can go at a later time.

The Mennonites proved very skeptical, enclosing an article by Noam Chomsky and Edward Herman (from The Nation, where else?) which doubted whether there had been any slaughter at all, putting one to mind of the kind of thing George Sylvester Viereck used to write about the Nazis. But the Mennonite council is not completely skeptical — perhaps people are dying in Cambodia, from stepping on unexploded bombs dropped there by the U.S. Air Force in our recent racist-imperialist war.

The U.S. Catholic Conference "urges the president and Congress to respond in a more forceful and humane manner" to the plight of the Cambodian people. But to go further than that would require these conditions: "an egregious human rights situation, involvement or implication of the U.S. government, and a request to us by the Church in the particular country to address the situation. That convergence of factors does not exist."

Right. In part because? 1) the human rights situation is so egregious, there is no organization that can forward a request; 2) the United States has no agency in Cambodia; and 3) there is no Catholic

church left in Cambodia. The term Jesuitical, somehow, comes to mind ("Accuse the Jesuits of killing three men and a dog, and they will triumphantly produce the dog alive").

The United Presbyterian Church obligingly supplied Mr. Byrd with the addresses of the president of the United States and the secretary of state (RFD 1, Washington, D.C.?) and enclosed a statement declaring the impartiality of Presbyterian objections to human rights mentioning Uganda, Ethiopia, South Africa, Equatorial Guinea, the Philippines and North and South Korea.

### 'Appalling'

The United Church of Christ called the Cambodian situation "appalling," but concluded that the United States, not having diplomatic or other relations with Cambodia, has therefore "no leverage."

The United Methodists expressed "concern," but insists that only the violations of human rights everywhere are its proper concern.

The representative of the Church of the Brethren says the last thing we need is direct U.S. involvement. "We are doing all we can to have relations normalized . . . so that we can communicate with this government." And so what? And, finally, the Unitarian Universalist Association admits it "has not stated a specific position" in part because complaints about Cambodian human rights . . . are second and third hand. First handers are dead.

From which we conclude? a) There is a genuine concern for the plight of refugees; b) There is a strong streak of what the philosophers call epistemological pessimism, which is the fancy way of saying what Jesus said to the Doubting Thomas; and c) There is an implicit extension here of the equal protection clause to indignation: Cambodia is bad, but so are other places, which, of course, is true. Hitler's Germany was Fascist, but shouldn't we have worried equally about Dolfuss's Austria?

Above all, the planted axiom — almost universal — that the only way to influence a nation is first to establish diplomatic relations, and then a booming trade, until — along about the 15th protocol — the little matter of killing men, women and children may discreetly be brought up (but, in fact, isn't). This assumption slouches on the common mattress protecting U.S. consciences from the hard bed of reality: the conviction that, after all, we started it. The more liberal churches thus safeguard their psychological investment in the cause of the winning side — the side that now frolics in Cambodia.

## The Club of Rome At 10 Years

By Jonathan Power

ROME — The Club of Rome is at it again. Telling us the Tiber is on fire and our bridges are burned. Today is the 10th anniversary of the world's most famous and most exclusive, environmental lobby group. Authors of the "Limits to Growth" and other works that took the world by storm, the voice of their eminence grise, the industrialist Aurelio Peccei is still vibrant.

Here are a few lines from his speech that is scheduled to be delivered today:

"A great disorder under heaven reigns internationally, with the principle of territorial sovereignty proclaimed more than three centuries ago still rampant, and the world polity is divided into 150 egocentric sovereign national states making it impossible for humanity to be at peace with itself."

"A pathological symptom of the global malaise is the widening North-South gap . . . Then there is the syndrome of militarization . . . half of the world's scientists are enrolled in work for 'defense' . . . topsoils are being lost faster than they are being formed . . . If the ravage of the destruction of tropical forests is not slackened they will be doomed to disappear in three or four decades, paralleling the expected drying up of the oil fields, but with far more severe consequences for mankind."

"The doomsday must be stopped. But the time to do this and choose another course is quite short. Probably less than a decade. Mankind has no period of grace. It must come to its senses now." How many times can a man call "fire" before the world turns and says "you liar"? The "Limits to Growth," although its many editions have sold 2.4 million copies, is regarded by most people who know anything about computers, economics and geology as hopelessly naive. Its message, based on the extrapolation of present trends, was that the economic and industrial systems of the affluent societies would collapse around the year 2100 unless 1) population growth stopped increasing, 2) capital investment equalled capital depreciation. In short, zero growth.

But the study was, in the words of Lincoln Gordon, an astute observer of these matters: "seriously wrong in its data on resources, wrong in its assumptions on the costs of environmental control, faulty in its modeling methodology, defective in its neglect of prices as an allocator of scarce resources, and strikingly oblivious to known technological possibilities, to say nothing of plausible new technologies."

Extrapolation probably never has been a very useful way of peering into the future. The Nobel prize-winning economist, Simon Kuznets, gives the greatest weight in major economic changes to what he calls "epochal inventions" — events which are unforeseeable by definition. He singles out as determining influences the birth of great ideological movements — such as Christianity, Islam, the French and American Revolutions, and Marxism, together with basic institutional changes like the formation and dissolution of empires.

Does all this mean that the Club of Rome shouldn't be taken seriously? On the contrary. Propaganda, if understood to be what it is, has its value. "The Limits to Growth" was partly successful because it was lucidly and plainly written. More important, it touched a nerve in modern man who is increasingly fed up with the filth, dirt and danger around him and is sensible enough to know that his environment is a delicate flower and cannot be raped indefinitely. As Eric Ashby once suggested, man is learning that the formula for survival is not power, it is symbiosis.

### Wrong Prognosis

"Limits to Growth" was, as George Wallace used to say, apropos the politicians in Washington. "Sending them a message." The prognosis was wrong but the malady it described was essentially correct.

Within a decade or two, it is fair to say, if modern man doesn't tackle the problem of nuclear proliferation, energy consumption, soil and forest erosion and diminishing per capita food supplies, he is likely to encounter at least one major catastrophe. It needs no computer to tell us that. The writing is already on the wall. In the long run, man stands a chance to succeed because he is inventive, creative and will usually, however long it takes, dust himself off after a fall and try again. But in the short run he may easily learn the necessary lessons by causing the deaths of countless numbers and wreaking appalling havoc on the ecosystem. The Club of Rome, 10 years old today, should not fear its critics.

Happy Birthday.

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## Guerrillas Ambush Tourists

# Attack on Convoy Kills 4, Injures 16 in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 12 (AP) — Black guerrillas yesterday attacked a military-escorted convoy of 50 vehicles, killing four persons and wounding 16, the armed forces reported.

A spokesman said that most of the cars and buses carried white tourists who were returning from a four-day holiday weekend commemorating Founders Day.

He said that a white woman and her daughter and a black driver of a bus were killed in the ambush by guerrillas who opened fire with automatic weapons. Some civilians were armed and shot back, along with soldiers in the three or four pickup trucks equipped with machine guns that were serving as escorts, the spokesman reported.

It was not known if any guerrillas were killed.

The attack occurred in the early afternoon on a winding road 40 miles from the hilltop resort of Kariba on Rhodesia's northwest border. The convoy was heading from Kariba toward Kasese, a farming community 140 miles north of here, according to the military.

"Like Wild West," Peter Winterbach, whose car was near the middle of the convoy, said that all of the vehicles stopped when the firing began and that several veered into a gully. The occupants jumped out and flung themselves to the roadside, he said. "I don't know how long it lasted," he added. "It sounded like a Wild West show. We were ordered by police to get into cars and then moved off very fast."

## Heart Valves Of 42 Patients To Be Checked

TORONTO, July 12 (AP) — Toronto General Hospital said yesterday that it is recalling 42 persons on whom open heart surgery was performed for tests to determine whether the U.S. valves implanted in them between 1969 and 1972 are faulty.

David Allen, the hospital's public relations director, said that the valves were from Canada, the United States and the Caribbean, and that all had received the Beall model 104 mitral valve.

The Globe and Mail said that tests that showed some of the valves were not sooner than expected. It said hospital officials reported that 45 patients who received the valves had died from a variety of causes. But Mr. Allen said: "To our knowledge, none have died as a direct result of the valve."

He said that 47 still-living patients with the valves had been examined at least once in a special follow-up clinic established in January 1977 and that the valves of five were replaced with another model. Dr. Leonard Schwartz, a heart surgeon at the hospital, told the Globe and Mail that the remaining 42 may not need surgery because their tolerance to the valve may be higher.

## To Cooperate With Morocco on Sahara

# Mauritania Leaders Vow Continuity

RABAT, Morocco, July 12 (Reuters) — Col. Mustapha Ould Mohammed Salek said in an interview broadcast last night by the Mauritanian radio and monitored here that his military administration would cooperate with Morocco in seeking a solution to the problem of the former Spanish Sahara.

An anti-military committee statement broadcast by the radio last night said that Mauritania promises to respect all foreign-policy commitments undertaken by the previous government.

Mauritania and Morocco are fighting a desert war against Polisario Front guerrillas. The guerrillas are operating from bases in Algeria in their drive to establish an independent Western Sahara state from the former Spanish colonial territory, which was divided between Morocco and Mauritania in 1976.

Col. Ould Salek's interview, with

## Vietnam Group Is Visiting U.S.

# On War Dead

HONOLULU, July 12 (AP) — A six-man Vietnamese delegation met with U.S. officials today to exchange information about Vietnam war dead.

The meeting at the Joint Casualty Resolution Center marked the first Vietnamese visit to the United States outside the United Nations since the Communist takeover of the Southeast Asian nation. The delegation is scheduled to visit the U.S. Central Identification Laboratory here, a facility which State Department official Frank Sieverts said has "extraordinary capabilities" for identifying remains.

The Vietnamese have turned over to U.S. authorities the remains of 59 war dead, a small fraction of the approximately 550 listed as missing by the Pentagon.

## Texas Oil Plant Burns

PHILLIPS, Texas, July 12 (UPI) — An explosion blasted the Phillips Petroleum Co. plant here yesterday, sending flames 150 feet high. Company officials said no serious injuries were reported.



LE GLASS HOT — Jazzman Dizzy Gillespie takes time out from his trumpet to try his lungs at glassblowing during a visit to the glass works at Biot, in the south of France.

## Possibly 'Within the Next Few Weeks'

# Young Sees Rhodesia Peace Depending on Namibia

By Ronald Koven

PARIS, July 12 (WP) — Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, predicts a peaceful Rhodesian settlement "within the next few weeks" if there is a speedy solution to the Namibia problem, with UN forces replacing South Africans.

In an interview due to appear tomorrow in the Paris newspaper Le Matin, Mr. Young says that chances of peace in Rhodesia hang on the outcome of current talks involving the major Western powers seeking a Namibia settlement.

Mr. Young told Le Matin correspondent Nina Sutton in Geneva Monday: "If South Africa pulls out its troops and they are replaced by UN troops, I would say that the chance of seeing a similar agreement on Rhodesia within the next few weeks is very good."

Namibia and Rhodesia will "certainly go one way or the other before the end of the summer," he said.

"With a settlement in Namibia, the violence will stop. UN troops will move in and the whites in South Africa and Rhodesia will see that it works."

Family Feud  
Mr. Young said of the black-white conflict in Rhodesia, "It's a family feud much more than people realize." Black nationalist leaders and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith have been in constant touch over the years, he said.

Like any family feud, this one sometimes turned ugly. Comparing

it with the love-hate relationship of whites and blacks in the U.S., Mr. Young recalled a recent statement to him by Rhodesian black leader Robert Mugabe that "this mother would never forgive him" if anything ever happened to Mr. Smith's parents, who are farmers, because they had helped the

## OAU Ministers Back All-Parties Rhodesia Parley

KHARTOUM, Sudan, July 12 (AP) — African foreign ministers agreed yesterday to support the British-U.S. plan for an all-parties conference on Rhodesia, but stopped short of giving total backing to black guerrillas fighting there.

A spokesman for the ministers of members of the Organization of African Unity meeting here, said they declared that the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance had the sole responsibility for pursuing the war but that "other political groups should also be involved in an all-parties conference."

Prime Minister Ian Smith's white-minority government was replaced by a biracial government last March, formed by Mr. Smith and three moderate black leaders in negotiations that were boycotted by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, co-leaders of the Patriotic Front.

## Hitler Book Draws Fine

PARIS, July 12 (UPI) — A Paris tribunal today ordered the Nouvelles Editions Latines to pay 80,000 francs (\$16,000) in damages to the International League Against Anti-Semitism for having published a new edition of Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

## Hotel Collapse Kills 3 in Texas

VICTORIA, Texas, July 12 (AP) — Searchers recovered three bodies after the four-story, 65-year-old Denver Hotel collapsed during preparation for demolition and buried a work crew in bricks and concrete. A fourth man is missing.

Three bodies were taken from the ruins yesterday, including that of Weldon Johnston of Websterville, owner of the demolition firm that was preparing to bulldoze the building.

Mr. Johnston headed a five-man crew that was weakening the abandoned structure's support columns when it collapsed, spilling debris into a street and covering several unoccupied cars.

## 2 Charged in Slaying Of Iraqi in London

LONDON, July 12 (Reuters) — Two Iraqis today were accused in a London court of assassinating former Iraqi Premier Abdel Rezzak el-Nayef here last Sunday.

Murder charges were filed against Salem Ahmad Hassan, described as a 26-year-old teacher, and Saadi Abdul Rahman al-Shuqri, 40. Both were remanded in custody until July 20. Mr. Nayef, 44, a political exile who was briefly premier in 1968, died in a hospital after being shot outside a London hotel.

## Italian to Visit Tokyo

TOKYO, July 12 (Reuters) — Emilio Colombo, president of the European Parliament and a former Italian premier, will arrive here July 24 for a five-day visit as the guest of Japan's Diet (parliament). It was announced this week.

Mugabe family out of great personal difficulties.

Mr. Young said he thought it was likely that the recent massacres of white missionaries were the responsibility of the Smith government rather than the black nationalists. The missionaries had educated and helped the blacks, including the nationalist leaders, for too long, he said, to make it likely that they would turn on them.

"If it is a planned operation of attacks on the missions, which it seems to have been in the last few weeks, then I would say that it could only come from Smith's camp," he said.

Turning to Angola, Mr. Young said that he had met in Nigeria

with Angolan President Agostinho Neto in February, 1977, and there had been regular contacts for a long time with the Angolan leader.

proceeding the recent visit there by a U.S. envoy. Normal U.S. relations with Angola are now envisaged, he added.

Working Together

Establishing ties had taken a long time because Mr. Neto would not hear of U.S. proposals that he seek a reconciliation with rival leader Jonas Savimbi, whose Unita movement in southern Angola is thought to control at least a third of the national territory.

Mr. Young said an Angolan-American rapprochement was ultimately achieved on the basis of working together for a settlement in Namibia, which borders Angola to the south.

As long as Angola is not stable, Mr. Young said, "whether we like it or not," its northern neighbor Zaire cannot be stable either.

Tribal links overlap so much over the Zaire-Angola frontier, he said, that there cannot be conflict on one side of the border without it spilling over to the other.

In an earlier part of the interview, published today by Le Matin, Mr. Young expressed grave reservations about the French role in Zaire and said that any positive results it had produced were canceled out by covert French activities in support of Mr. Savimbi in Angola.

France's "left hand may be destroying in Angola what its right hand builds in Zaire," he said.

Mr. Sadat promised normal relations when he made his historic peace trip to Israel last November, but has recently dropped references to the subject.

Israeli leaders, fearing a reversal of Egyptian policy, have criticized Egypt for omitting any reference to normalizing relations in its peace proposals to be presented at a meeting of the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers in London next week. Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres raised the subject when he met Mr. Sadat in Vienna on Sunday for talks arranged by Mr. Kreisky and Mr. Brandt.

Hotel Collapse

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## U.S. Senate Backs Less Vulnerable Weapons

# No Future Seen for Big Aircraft Carriers

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP) — The Senate yesterday served notice that, as far as it was concerned, the age of the giant aircraft carrier was ending — even though it was willing to buy one more nuclear carrier and still favored higher defense spending.

In approving a \$36 billion Pentagon money bill 87-2, the Senate added an amendment declaring it national policy to design and build "more survivable, more numerous and less costly" weapons from now on, with cheaper and smaller carriers being the case in point.

The amendment was offered by Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, who told the Senate that, in the age of precision missiles, a \$2 billion aircraft carrier could be shot "like a duck in a pond."

Chairman John Stennis, D-Miss., of the Senate Armed Services Committee and Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., both strong allies of the Pentagon, were among those who expressed their support for the Culver amendment before it was passed by voice vote.

Sen. Stennis said that he favored one more Nimitz-class nuclear carrier, in spite of President Carter's opposition, but that this fifth nuclear carrier ought to be the last.

Smaller and Cheaper

The argument that the Pentagon must think smaller and cheaper in designing and building weapons threaded through two days of debate on the procurement bill, which authorizes the president to spend about \$616 million more than he requested for weapons.

"If the attack submarine is not to price itself out of the market" like the large carrier, said Chairman

## French Hero Gets 8 Years for Soviet Spying

PARIS, July 12 (Reuters) — A French court today sentenced a World War II resistance hero to eight years in jail for spying for the Soviet Union.

Georges Beaufils, 65, a French Army colonel before his retirement in 1964, was said to have been responsible for leaking secrets about France's nuclear submarine bases on the Atlantic coast.

The prosecution said that Beaufils passed information to two Soviet journalists, who were named only as Lensky and Slavonov.

Beaufils, a leading Communist member of the resistance during the wartime Nazi occupation of France, maintained that he was not guilty of espionage.

Heat Kills 7 in Somalia

NAIROBI, July 12 (UPI) — Seven people have died from heat exhaustion in recent weeks following an unprecedented heat wave in northwest Somalia — already one of the world's hottest regions — Mogadishu radio reported today.

## Obituaries

# Viscount Rothermere, Ran Newspaper Empire

LONDON, July 12 (AP) — Viscount Rothermere, 80, who controlled a British newspaper empire for nearly half a century and wed the daughter of Texas oil magnate Kenneth D. McKim, died at his London home last night.

His company, Associated Newspapers Ltd., announced the death. Lord Rothermere was the son of Lord Rothermere, who through his launching of the Daily Mail in 1896, is regarded as the innovator of modern popular British journalism.

Lord Rothermere inherited the family business in 1932 on the death of his father, the first viscount. The family shield is topped by an arm holding aloft a roll of printing paper.

Newspaper Holdings

Associated Newspapers Ltd. owns the tabloid Daily Mail, which has a circulation of 1.5 million, the Evening News with 570,000 circulation, 50 provincial daily and weekly newspapers and several magazines and annuals.

Lord Rothermere was educated at Eton. He was married three times: his first two marriages — in 1926 to Margaret Hunan and in 1945 to Lady Ann O'Neill — ended in divorce. His third marriage was to Mrs. Mary O'Neill, daughter of Kenneth Murchison of Dallas.

## Swine Fever in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 11 (Reuters) — Brazil has slaughtered nearly 14,000 pigs because of an outbreak of African swine fever, an Agriculture Ministry official said today.

Thomas McIntyre, D-N.H., of the subcommittee on research and development, "then we must take steps now to reverse the cost-growth trend."

The Armed Services Committee, in its report on the procurement bill, directed the Navy to investigate cheaper alternatives to the Los

## U.S. Catholics Challenge Secrecy of Papal Voting

By Marjorie Hyer

NEW YORK, July 12 (WP) — A group of Roman Catholics yesterday launched a plan to challenge the centuries-old secrecy surrounding the election of the pope and make the selection of pontiffs more responsive to the interests of church members.

The key element of their effort, according to leaders of the newly formed Committee for the Responsible Election of the Pope, is a barage of information on likely candidates for the post — with data ranging from authorized biographies to candid observations on their lifestyles to Vatican gossip.

The pope is elected by the College of Cardinals, meeting in secret conclave. Rules laid down in 1975 by Pope Paul for the selection of his successor assure that the forthcoming conclave will be one of the most secretive.

At a press conference here, James Andrews, co-chairman of the committee and head of a publishing house, explained that the group plans "to distribute information about the Papabili." — the Italian term for churchmen considered likely papal candidates — to secular media and church leaders.

Candid Biographies

The committee's first effort is a 296-page book, "The Inner Elite: Dossiers of Papal Candidates," by Gary Maceoin. It contains candid and not always flattering biographies of all 117 members of the College of Cardinals entitled to participate in a papal election.

The committee also is publishing a monthly newsletter that is a mix of high-level ecclesiastical gossip and of inner-circle speculation on who will succeed the aging and frail Pope Paul.

An item in the first newsletter, for example, notes that Cardinal Pericle Felici has a "passion for the latest audio-visual gadgets." It says Cardinal Felici has a camera with a telescopic lens with which he follows the movements of Pope Paul in the apostolic palace, which is opposite cardinal Felici's apartment.

When Cardinal Felici is near the pope in televised ceremonies in St. Peter's Square, the scenes are recorded in his apartment for replay when he returns.

Breshnev Gets

Plea by Pertini

ROME, July 12 (AP) — Italy's newly elected president, Sandro Pertini, has sent a message to his Soviet counterpart, Leonid Brezhnev, expressing the hope that human rights and fundamental freedoms will not be hurt in the current trials of the Soviet dissidents Anatoli Shebaransky and Alexander Ginsburg.

In a front-page editorial, Rome's Socialist newspaper, La Repubblica, today called Mr. Pertini's message his first significant official action since his election Saturday.

Mr. Pertini, a Socialist, told Mr. Brezhnev that the Italian people hope that human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Helsinki act are not hurt by the judicial proceedings now being carried out in the Soviet Union.

## Banknotes on Italian Believed Moro Link

ROME, July 12 (Reuters) — Police today questioned a 23-year-old man found to possess ransom money that might connect him with the kidnapping of former Italian Premier Aldo Moro.

They said that Aurelio Aquino had several 100,000-lire banknotes paid for the release of a kidnapped Genoa shipping magnate, Piero Costa, and that other banknotes from the ransom were found in a base used by Mr. Moro's kidnappers.

Angela-class attack submarine, which now costs \$411 million.

However, an amendment sponsored by Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., to cancel the Navy's F-18 fighter program — a move that Sen. Hart said would hasten the switch to smaller carriers — was defeated 68-22.

The newsletter suggests that Cardinal Felici's activities may be responsible for Pope Paul's strong measures against possible electronic surveillance in future conclaves.

The newsletter and Mr. Maceoin's book are published by Sheed, Andrews and McMeel, of which Mr. Andrews is chairman of the board. Most of the 27 persons on the committee are involved in publishing or journalism.

Long-Term Goal

Mr. Maceoin pointed out that, in addition to seeking to influence the selection of Pope Paul's successor, the committee has a longer-term goal: "We are calling for the improvement of the system," he said, adding that the committee favored including the heads of national conferences of bishops, such as U.S. Archbishop John Quinn, in future papal elections.

9 Die in Riots In Nicaragua

MANAGUA, July 12 (AP) — Homemade bombs exploded in Managua and several other cities during the night after three days of anti-government protests in which nine persons were killed and 41 injured.

Red Cross officials said three persons were killed and five injured in San Marco yesterday. Other clashes were reported in Jinotega and Diriamba.

Five students were killed and 19 injured Sunday in fighting in Jinotega, 30 miles south of Managua. A sixth died yesterday. Diriamba and San Marco are near Jinotega.

Heat Kills 7 in Somalia

NAIROBI, July 12 (UPI) — Seven people have died from heat exhaustion in recent weeks following an unprecedented heat wave in northwest Somalia — already one of the world's hottest regions — Mogadishu radio reported today.

Obituaries

Viscount Rothermere, Ran Newspaper Empire

LONDON, July 12 (AP) — Viscount Rothermere, 80, who controlled a British newspaper empire for nearly half a century and wed the daughter of Texas oil magnate Kenneth D. McKim, died at his London home last night.

His company, Associated Newspapers Ltd., announced the death.

Lord Rothermere was the son of Lord Rothermere, who through his launching of the Daily Mail in 1896, is regarded as the innovator of modern popular British journalism.

Lord Rothermere inherited the family business in 1932 on the death of his father, the first viscount. The family shield is topped by an arm holding aloft a roll of printing paper.

Newspaper Holdings

Associated Newspapers Ltd. owns the tabloid Daily Mail, which has a circulation of 1.5 million, the Evening News with 570,000 circulation, 50 provincial daily and weekly newspapers and several magazines and annuals.

Lord Rothermere was educated at Eton. He was married three times: his first two marriages — in 1926 to Margaret Hunan and in 1945 to Lady Ann O'Neill — ended in divorce. His third marriage was to Mrs. Mary O'Neill, daughter of Kenneth Murchison of Dallas.

Swine Fever in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 11 (Reuters) — Brazil has slaughtered nearly 14,000 pigs because of an outbreak of African swine fever, an Agriculture Ministry official said today.

U.S. Catholics Challenge Secrecy of Papal Voting

NEW YORK, July 12 (WP) — A group of Roman Catholics yesterday launched a plan to challenge the centuries-old secrecy surrounding the election of the pope and make the selection of pontiffs more responsive to the interests of church members.

The key element of their effort, according to leaders of the newly formed Committee for the Responsible Election of the Pope, is a barage of information on likely candidates for the post — with data ranging from authorized biographies to candid observations on their lifestyles to Vatican gossip.

The pope is elected by the College of Cardinals, meeting in secret conclave. Rules laid down in 1975 by Pope Paul for the selection of his successor assure that the forthcoming conclave will be one of the most secretive.

At a press conference here, James Andrews, co-chairman of the committee and head of a publishing house, explained that the group plans "to distribute information about the Papabili." — the Italian term for churchmen considered likely papal candidates — to secular media and church leaders.

Candid Biographies

The committee's first effort is a 296-page book, "The Inner Elite: Dossiers of Papal Candidates," by Gary Maceoin. It contains candid and not always flattering biographies of all 117 members of the College of Cardinals entitled to participate in a papal election.

The committee also is publishing a monthly newsletter that is a mix of high-level ecclesiastical gossip and of inner-circle speculation on who will succeed the aging and frail Pope Paul.

An item in the first newsletter, for example, notes that Cardinal Pericle Felici has a "passion for the latest audio-visual gadgets." It says Cardinal Felici has a camera with a telescopic lens with which he follows the movements of Pope Paul in the apostolic palace, which is opposite cardinal Felici's apartment.

When Cardinal Felici is near the pope in televised ceremonies in St. Peter's Square, the scenes are recorded in his apartment for replay when he returns.

Breshnev Gets

Plea by Pertini

ROME, July 12 (AP) — Italy's newly elected president, Sandro Pertini, has sent a message to his Soviet counterpart, Leonid Brezhnev, expressing the hope that human rights and fundamental freedoms will not be hurt in the current trials of the Soviet dissidents Anatoli Shebaransky and Alexander Ginsburg.

In a front-page editorial, Rome's Socialist newspaper, La Repubblica, today called Mr. Pertini's message his first significant official action since his election Saturday.

Mr. Pertini, a Socialist, told Mr. Brezhnev that the Italian people hope that human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Helsinki act are not hurt by the judicial proceedings now being carried out in the Soviet Union.

Banknotes on Italian Believed Moro Link

ROME, July 12 (Reuters) — Police today questioned a 23-year-old man found to possess ransom money that might connect him with the kidnapping of former Italian Premier Aldo Moro.

They said that Aurelio Aquino had several 100,000-lire banknotes paid for the release of a kidnapped Genoa shipping magnate, Piero Costa, and that other banknotes from the ransom were found in a base used by Mr. Moro's kidnappers.

U.S. Catholics Challenge Secrecy of Papal Voting

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## Archaeology

## U.S. Massacre Site Is a Time Capsule

By Wilson Morris

WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP) — The discovery near Williamsburg, Va., of a town and fort wiped out by Indians in 1622 has given archaeologists a rare chance to analyze America's early English settlers free of the historical impurities of the intervening 350 years.

"We're seeing a settlement that has been undisturbed since earliest Colonial times," said Ivor Noel Hume, resident archaeologist at Colonial Williamsburg. "The Indians wiped it out and nobody really resettled the site, so in effect it's been preserved as if in a time capsule."

"The artifacts we're finding, the layout of the fort, all these things are giving us an extraordinary view of those people who settled Virginia almost at the very beginning," said Mr. Hume of the digs on Carter's Grove Plantation, several miles from Williamsburg.

"It tells us something about a chapter of early American history about which we knew nothing before," he said Hume, adding that

the site was unlike any other ever uncovered in the United States, both because of its age and because it has remained so untouched.

The most dramatic find has been the skeleton of a man Mr. Hume and field supervisor Eril Klingelhof believe is the first victim ever found of the Indian uprising of 1622, in which 347 of the approximately 2,500 colonists who had settled in Virginia were killed.

The excavation by a team of 14 financed by the National Geographic Society also has forced a sharp revision in the popular picture of early forts.

Mr. Hume described the period between 1610 and 1650 as "the Dark Ages" of Virginia history in discussing the importance of the site. The finding will not change the present view on this period because "there really has been no view," he said.

The site had been identified as of interest during a survey of the land after Colonial Williamsburg acquired Carter's Grove in 1970, but work there did not start until last year.

The first excavation found the archaeological team squarely inside an irregularly shaped four-sided fort, measuring roughly 131 feet by 86 feet, Mr. Hume said. Instead of finding a palisade of pointed logs side by side, like a Western fort, they found widely spaced posts. The gaps were closed with plank-like, and raised watchtowers stood at the corners.

Mr. Hume said, "Heretofore, we envisioned these lonely outposts as looking like something out of the Old West, with posts closely set side by side so arrows couldn't penetrate; Jamestown has even been depicted this way."

## Irish Parallel

Mr. Hume, a British archaeologist who has been at Williamsburg for 22 years, said the fort, with its outlying civilian structures, is very similar to early British plantations in Ireland, which also were subject to attack.

Mr. Hume and Mr. Klingelhof say evidence is convincing that they have found the site of Wolstenholme Towne, founded in 1619 as the central town in an area called



Presumed victim of a 1622 Indian uprising grimaces from a grave found on Carter's Grove Plantation, a few miles from Colonial Williamsburg. Site has yielded hundreds of artifacts.

Martin's Hundred. The 31-square-mile tract called Martin's Hundred was owned by the Martin's Hundred Society, a subsidiary of the Virginia Company of London.

Martin's Hundred had a population of about 140 on the morning of Good Friday, March 22, 1622. The day of a coordinated attack by the Algonquian Confederation on homes and settlements across Virginia. Of the 140, 58 were killed and 15 were captured, Mr. Hume said.

Mr. Hume speculated that the Wolstenholme survivors fled to the fort until the Indians withdrew and then sent ships to nearby Jamestown for help. When a ship arrived from Jamestown, the survivors hurriedly buried their dead and left for Jamestown. The Indians then returned and completed the looting and burning of the fort and town.

After the skeleton was found, the archaeologists also found a broken smoking pipe which a British ex-

pert says could date from about 1620. They found flecks of ash below the body, which could have been expected to blow in from the buildings burning nearby, and they found the man had not been placed carefully in the grave but tossed in.

The body was pushed against one side of the grave in an arc, with the left arm under the left buttock.

The final convincing piece of evidence that the man they had found was a massacre victim was "evidence of murder," Mr. Hume said. The back of the skull had been crushed in by a massive blow, according to experts at the Smithsonian and the state medical examiners.

The injury fit the method of attack by the Indians, who filtered unarmed into homes and towns in the colony, then attacked with tools and weapons of the victims.

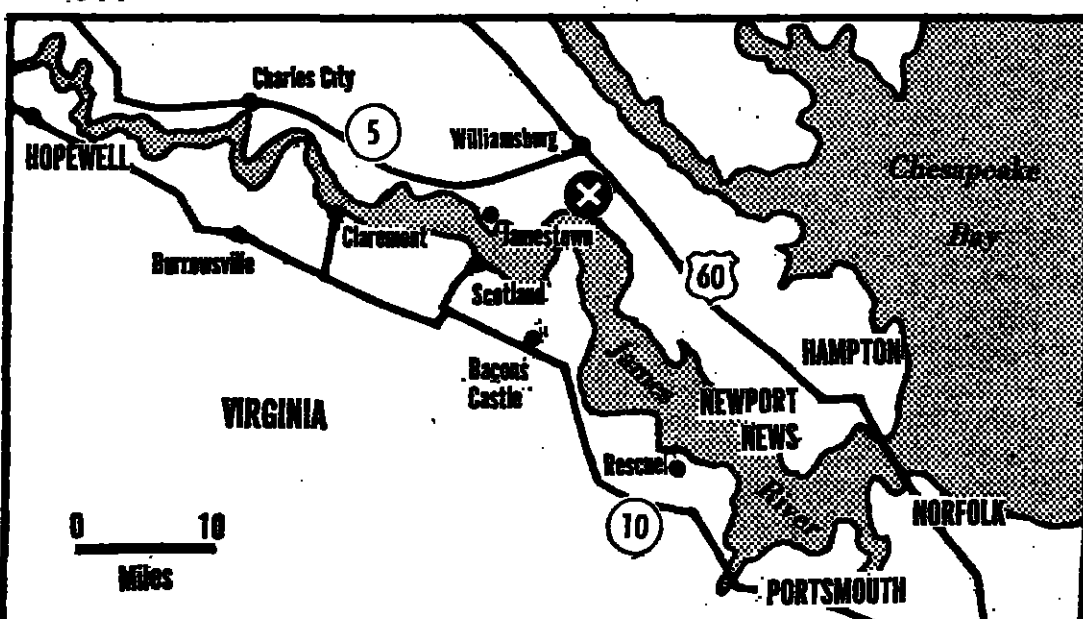
Mr. Hume said in a telephone interview that a pit near where the body was found is yielding a treasure of artifacts, "an amazing array

of early American pottery." Also, a full helmet with cheek plates and a hinged visor — the first found on a U.S. Colonial site — and bullets, firing mechanisms and musket barrels have been found.

Mr. Hume said the pottery was made "by people with considerable talent" and backs up what he described as the "theory of the thwarted immigrant."

"They had been trained to make good pottery, but they lacked the necessary material and equipment. The clay was not good and the kiln not hot enough," Mr. Hume said.

The craftsmanship was as good as England but the end product wasn't. They made all sorts of shapes, handles, scroll decorations. But their results were less than they were used to. As you get later, you get deterioration in decoration and the next generation finds the customer will settle for less and doesn't bother with the fancy stuff," he said.



The "X" near Williamsburg marks the site of the archaeological discovery.

Tokyo Runs  
Aid Center  
For Women

By Richard Bill

TOKYO (AP) — In feudal Japan, women fleeing abusive husbands often sought refuge in Buddhist temples. Today they can find safety and help in a secret hideaway run by the Tokyo government.

The Metropolitan Women's Counseling Center, the first public institution of its kind in Japan, is in a quiet backwater near the city's bustling Shinjuku district. Its exact location is kept secret to avoid pursuit or reprisals from angry husbands.

Women seeking help can telephone the center's number, which appears on television and is published in newspapers. If a husband calls, the operator has instructions to tell the man his wife is not there.

The three-story complex includes a dining hall, a playroom for children, offices and medical facilities. Rooms furnished with mats as beds, Japanese-style, can accommodate up to 30 women and their children. Their period of stay is limited to two weeks. There is no fee.

Kaoru Kasama, who heads a counseling staff of 50, said that nearly 600 women have sought help at the center since it opened in April, 1977. Some, she said, were beaten so badly by their husbands that they required immediate hospital attention. One woman's body was covered with cigarette burns. Another had broken bones.

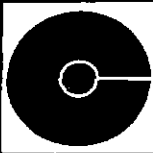
Miss Kasama, a soft-spoken woman in her 50s, said that she thought the reaction to the center was only the tip of the iceberg. She said that many family therapists are not reported to authorities and many women are too frightened to leave their homes for fear of what might happen to their children.

In addition to wives beaten by husbands, she said, the center had received 80 mothers escaping from teen-age children who used violence against them, and other mothers and daughters running away from the husband-father who sexually molested the daughter.

Miss Kasama said that she thinks that the availability of pornographic magazines filled with sex dominated by sadism has contributed to violence. "Naturally, the wife rejects the advances of her mate when he wants to try these things," she said. "Very often the man is drunk and then he gets angry."

The main problem faced by the center is how to help these women on the road to independence. Few have the qualifications for a job. The majority eventually find work, but for another 20 percent, the challenge of living alone is too difficult and they return to their husbands.

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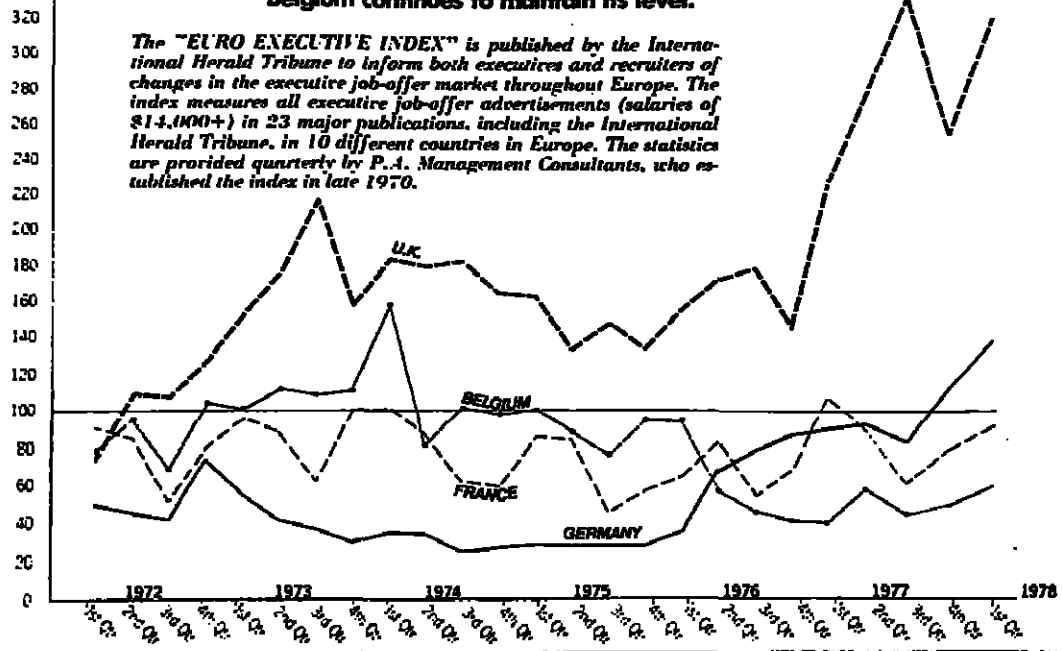
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The "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX" is published by the International Herald Tribune to inform both executives and recruiters of changes in the executive job-offer market throughout Europe. The index measures all executive job-offer advertisements (salaries of \$14,000+) in 23 major publications, including the International Herald Tribune, in 10 different countries in Europe. The statistics are provided quarterly by P.A. Management Consultants, who established the index in late 1970.

## Eating Out in Paris

## China's Haute Cuisine as Learned in Prison 'School'

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, July 12 (IHT) — "There are estimated to be about 160 Chinese restaurants and over 1,500 Vietnamese restaurants in Paris," said Jean Pasqualini, owner of La Porte Fortune. "Most of them have the same menu. That's the fault of the French. The Chinese serve what you want. If all you ask for is egg roll, sweet and sour pork and chop suey, that's what you'll get."

Pasqualini, born in China of a Corsican father and a Chinese mother, achieved a certain fame with a book, "I Was a Prisoner of Mao," which did fairly well in the United States and became a best seller in France. The book describes his eight years as a prisoner of the Cultural Revolution.

He now lives in Paris with his Hong Kong-born wife, Pauline. At present he works as an archivist for Newsweek and a teacher of Chinese political terminology at the Ecole des Langues Orientales and the Ecole Supérieure des Interprètes et Traducteurs.

Some months ago his father-in-law, who still lives in Hong Kong, urged Mr. Pasqualini to open a restaurant. Having a restaurant is a

subconscious survival concept based on the idea that when all else fails, you can always eat.

La Porte Fortune is a family effort . . . Mrs. Pasqualini, brother Sammy, his wife, Mary, and Jean, who serves as adviser. To provide a new note in Paris-Chinese restaurant cuisine, Pasqualini hired a Taiwanese, Cheng Kuo-bing, originally from Honan Province, who was once chef for the Nationalist Chinese Embassy in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

## Banquets of the Mind

Pasqualini's knowledge of cooking began in the prison camps, where the food was subsistent but the spiritual banquets were grandiose. At the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, Peking's most venerable chefs were called together and told to develop a new cadre of cooks in six months. They said it couldn't be done. For their frankness, the chefs were arrested, according to Pasqualini.

To fill the pits in their stomachs and to keep their minds occupied, they discussed menus in detail with their fellow prisoners and described the step-by-step methods to achieve

the most refined dishes in their repertory.

During two years of self-imposed therapy, the novitiates repeated their lessons back to the best masters in China until they were faultless. When the political commissars became aware of what was going on, they were enraged, finding the procedure a bizarre form of counter-revolution coming from chefs who, when at large, had refused to comply with government orders.

"We were of two schools," said Jean over dinner at La Porte Fortune. "There were those who thought that talking about delicious food helped you forget suffering. There were others who felt it only accentuated your troubles."

"My feeling is that daydreams are better. You know what we say. The optimist looks back. The pessimist looks forward."

## The First Dish

When liberated, he put his knowledge into practice. "My first dish was a Peking omelet into which you stir chopped chicken, chopped fried leeks and mushrooms. Dried Chinese black mushrooms must first be pre-soaked. I knew very well from my teachers that if the water is too hot, it takes away the taste. If the water is too cold, the mushrooms do not open."

"I wish I had been able to make notes in those years. It would have made a wonderful cookbook."

Pasqualini and Cheng, who has been on the job for two months now, are out to give Parisians an example of nonexport Chinese cooking. For 240 francs, a party of six to eight (the Chinese rarely eat in smaller groups), can have the following meal, exclusive of drinks and the 15 percent service.

In classical terms, the welcome is an arrangement of fruits, nuts and watermelon seeds.

The second course of Chinese hors d'oeuvres might include spiced beef, cold pork, pork liver, cold chicken and shrimp.

Course three would be shoulder of pork, the whole shoulder braised in soy sauce. This would be followed by shrimp in spicy sauce.

Course five would be beef with silver threads. The latter are thin, fried vermicelli noodles. The julienne beef — presented within a nest of these silver threads — is tossed with mushrooms, bamboo shoots and specks of red and green pepper.

For No. 6, there is porc à la Pékinoise, the shredded pork and onions meant to be eaten in little wraparound pancakes.

Course seven is chicken velvet, a melting combination of white meat of chicken coated with egg white. The finale would be a soup like cucumber with tiny meatballs. The Chinese like to end a meal with

soup, which is considered a refreshing manner of washing it all down.

For a more modest family-style dinner, La Porte Fortune suggests a five-course menu. Opener would be a bowl of lions' heads. This Oriental specialty is an amalgam of minced pork, beef, crab and chopped water chestnuts formed into balls, deep fried and then braised.

Course two is a Peking omelet, followed by a lovely dish of eggplant with garlic and smoky ham.

Course four would be chicken with green peppers.

The window would be a noodle soup enriched with slivers of chicken and ham.

A party of six nibblers should be able to get up from the table lighter of 126 francs, drinks and service excluded.

(La Porte Fortune, open seven days a week, is at 4 Rue Beethoven, Paris 16. Telephone: 520 02 37. An advance call will enable an old China hand to get whatever he wants. Otherwise, the staff will suggest. English, French and Cantonese are spoken.)

Iron Age Site  
In Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, July 12 (UPI) — One of Africa's early Iron Age industrial sites has been discovered in the west lake region of the country, the Tanzanian Scientific Research Council has announced.

The discovery was the result of a three-year project conducted by Dr. Peter Schmidt, a professor of archaeology at Brown University in the United States.

A statement issued by the Research Council said the sites were discovered near Kemondo Bay on Lake Victoria during construction of an access road.

A large section of the site was destroyed during road construction. "But we were still able to excavate at least 13 early Iron Age smelting furnaces, several large refuse pits filled with industrial debris and an early Iron Age house and poles," Dr. Schmidt said in the statement.

## A Baryshnikov Debut

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., July 12 (AP) — Mikhail Baryshnikov will make his debut with the New York City Ballet Saturday afternoon at the Saratoga Performing Arts Center. Craig Hankenson, the center's director, confirmed that Baryshnikov would dance the lead in George Balanchine's "Coppelia" in the matinee performance.



Jury 12/13/78



## Japan Import Plan To Top \$4 Billion

TOKYO, July 12 (Reuters) — Japan's emergency import program to reduce its huge trade surplus will exceed \$4 billion, the Economic Planning Agency said today.

The estimate was made in accordance with the government's decision last month to accelerate implementing a program for emergency imports announced last April, the EPA said. High on the list are increased imports of aircraft, ships and uranium ore.

## Japan Said To Hold Up Trade Talks

GENEVA, July 12 (Reuters) — President Carter's chief trade negotiator Robert Strauss indicated today that Washington believes that Japan is holding up progress on the international trade talks underway here.

"We are rather pleased with the progress," he said, "but we have not yet reached the point where we can say that the talks are moving forward."

Asked why he had omitted Japan, he said: "It would be inaccurate to characterize our progress with Japan as I have characterized the others."

He said the U.S. delegation planned to continue discussions with various other delegations until he leaves tomorrow evening for Bonn, where he will meet with Japanese officials.

Refusing to expand on his displeasure with the Japanese, he said, "I don't want to discuss the negative aspects" of the talks. He said he did not want to "negotiate in the newspapers."

[U.S. sources said that the Japanese response to bids that they improve on their offers of tariff cuts on industrial products and that they open their home market wider to foreign farm products had been disappointing, the New York Times reported.]

The principal trade negotiators of the industrialized powers have been engaged in intensive bargaining here since last weekend in an effort to get agreement by Saturday on the framework of a pact that will set the rules for world trading relations through the 1980s.

## Brazil Loan Set; Penney Floats Fixed-Rate Note

LONDON, July 12 (AP-DJ) — Two Brazilian borrowers have entered the Eurocredit market, according to announcements today.

Mineracao Rio do Norte, a Brazilian mining company, has obtained a \$130-million, 10-year loan facility under agreements signed here today with a syndicate of international banks.

The loan bears interest which varies at 1 1/2 points above London interbank Eurodollar offered rates. Proceeds are for the development of the Trombetas mines in the Amazon basin.

Also in the market is the Brazilian nuclear energy concern, Nuclebrás, which is seeking \$110 million for 12 years at a margin of 1 1/4 percent over Libor.

In the bond market, J.C. Penney, the U.S. retailer, is offering the first fixed-rate dollar debt in almost a month. Penney, whose U.S. debt is rated double-A by Standard & Poor's and single-A by Moody's, is seeking \$100 million for five years, offering a coupon of 8 1/4 percent.

## World Bank Yen Issue

Tokyo, July 12 (AP-DJ) — The World Bank will raise a total of 75 billion yen (about \$371 million) in 15-year bonds — the largest single yen bond issue yet floated by a foreign issuer, Nomura Securities said today.

The bonds will carry a coupon of 6 1/2 percent and will be priced at par.

## Emminger Disagrees On EEC Plan Details

BONN, July 12 (AP-DJ) — Bundesbank president Otto Emminger disagreed with certain of the methods proposed to stabilize European currencies within a widened currency arrangement, government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said today.

He told a press conference that Mr. Emminger, who attended today's cabinet meeting where Chancellor Helmut Schmidt outlined the results of last week's EEC summit meeting in Bremen, agreed with the broad need to stabilize the currencies but expressed "differences" regarding the methods of stabilization.

The spokesman did not detail Mr. Emminger's objections. However, Mr. Gruenewald stressed that only the broad outlines of the program had yet been agreed upon by the member states.

## Airbus Gets Go-Ahead, U.K. Is Out Sixty Orders Placed For Smaller Version

PARIS, July 12 (Reuters) — France today decided to start making a smaller 200-seat version of the A300 Airbus known as the B-10 in cooperation with its West German, Dutch and Belgian partners — without waiting for Britain.

The government authorized Transport Minister Joel Le Theule to launch production, said a statement issued after today's weekly cabinet meeting.

The French and West German governments will complete the industrial arrangements so that the first airliners could be delivered at the end of 1982, it said.

Mr. Le Theule told reporters: "At present, the British government has not expressed intention of cooperating in building the B-10. We must not let the expectation of its decision delay the start of the construction." He added: "If the British wished to participate, we would examine their request. But above all, we do not want the start of construction to be delayed."

60 Ordered

He said the government decided to go ahead as orders from major international airlines for the new plane totaled 60.

Agreement has been reached between France's Aerospatiale, West Germany's Messerschmitt Blohm and Borsig (MBB), Spain's Construcciones Aeronauticas (CASA) and Holland's Fokker-VFW on work sharing.

At present, British Aerospace builds the wings of the earlier Airbus B-2 and B-4 (250 seat) versions on a sub-contracting basis. French officials said that in the absence of U.K. participation, the B-10 wings would be designed and built by France and West Germany.

Britain, an original partner, pulled out of the consortium some years ago on the grounds that Airbus was not likely to be successful.

[In Bonn, Martin Gruener, state secretary in West Germany's Economics Ministry, greeted the rising order inflow for the smaller version of the Airbus as a confirmation of Europe's bid to develop its aerospace industry. AP-Dow Jones reported. He also gave a subtle push toward Britain to collaborate with Airbus on development of the aircraft, rather than working with Boeing, or some other U.S. aircraft maker, to develop a new medium-range airliner.]

They also include between \$117 million and \$194 million of civil aircraft, \$597 million of ships built by overseas subsidiaries of Japanese shipping lines and \$70 million of medical equipment, he said. The import estimates exclude aircraft for exclusive use by government leaders and acquisition of land for Japanese establishments overseas, Mr. Abe said.

He also said 36 ships built by overseas subsidiaries of Japanese shipping lines are in the category of imports considered to be nearly certain to materialize, while imports of three more ships of the same type are under consideration and believed to be hopeful.

## Opel's Net Falls 55.6% in 1977, Dividend Passed

FRANKFURT, July 12 — Adam Opel's net profits plummeted to 339.5 million Deutsche marks in 1977, down 55.6 percent from the previous year, and the company will forego payment of a 1977 dividend to its parent, General Motors, chairman James Waters said today.

Despite a 4.2-percent rise in turnover to a record 9,166 billion DM, the earnings decline resulted from higher tax requirements, increased personnel costs and reduced export earnings due to the appreciation of the mark, which could not be completely offset by increased prices and productivity, he said.

Although he said 1978 earnings would be similar last year's, he would not rule out a dividend payment for 1978. "That would put us in a position to pay a dividend," he said, noting that the 1977 payout was passed due to investment requirements and other considerations. The company paid 734.4 million DM dividend for 1976.

## U.K. Firms Win Bigger Share Of North Sea Work

LONDON, July 12 (AP-DJ) — British companies last year won an increasing share of offshore work in the U.K. sector of the North Sea, according to the annual report of the Offshore Supplies Office.

Orders last year totaled £1.3 billion, up from £1.04 billion in 1976, it said. British concerns won contracts amounting to £806 million, or 62 percent, up from £590 million, or a 57-percent share the previous year.

Dickson Mabon, Britain's Minister of State for Energy, singled out four growth categories: exploration and appraisal drilling, a £62-million market last year, of which U.K. firms had 26 percent; the £48-million submarine pipeline market, of which British concerns had 16 percent; development drilling work, with British firms winning 35 percent of the £9-million total; and maintenance, where Britain captured one-third of the £56-million market.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Japan Firms Seen Raising Profits

Major Japanese enterprises can expect increased profits in the current fiscal year, despite the sharp appreciation of the yen, according to a survey by the Japanese financial daily, Nihon Keizai Shimbun.

The survey of 100 major companies found that operating profit in the current fiscal year should rise 3.6 percent with the dollar trading at an average of 200 yen and gain 1.4 percent if the dollar weakens further to 190 yen, benefiting from lower imported material costs. At a temporary rate of around 200 yen to the dollar, foreign-exchange gains by those surveyed from lower raw material costs will total about 1.18 trillion yen (about \$5.9 billion) for the year, while foreign-exchange losses will be about 1.17 trillion yen. If the dollar falls to 190 yen, foreign-exchange gains will reach 1.4 trillion yen, while losses will come to about 1.27 trillion yen. The survey said electric-power producers and gas and oil refiners can expect earnings to increase 7 percent with the dollar at 200 yen and 14 percent if the dollar drops to 190 yen.

### Kaiser Ups Price for Ashland Unit

Ashland Oil has approved the sale of its 83-percent interest in Ashland Oil Canada to Kaiser Resources Ltd. for \$Can.33.50 a share, or \$Can.1 higher than the price previously agreed upon, because of competitive bids Ashland received from other concerns.

### GE Net Up 17.5%; RCA In Fight Against Inflation Gain 11.7%

FAIRFIELD, Conn., July 12 (Reuters) — Second-quarter profits rose 17.5 percent, General Electric reported today, on a 13-percent rise in sales. For the first half, income was up 16.4 percent on an 11.4-percent rise in turnover.

	1978	1977
Revenue	4,963	4,383
Profits	3,194.9	2,711.90
Per Share	1.40	1.20
6 months	1978	1977
Revenue	9,407	8,446
Profits	5,670	4,873.0
Per Share	2.49	2.15

The company said the consumer products and services group's second-quarter earnings showed "good" gains, particularly by lighting, housewares and audio products.

Earnings from industrial products and components also were up "well from the 1977 quarter on higher revenues from all operations." Businesses serving construction markets and transportation systems were particularly strong, it reported. Power systems earnings were "significantly" above those of a year ago, while revenues were only slightly higher.

### RCA on Target

NEW YORK, July 12 (Reuters) — RCA, claiming it is "on target" for higher results, reported today an 11.7-percent rise in second-quarter net on a 12.6-percent gain in sales.

For the first half, the company reported profits climbed 12.3 percent on an increase in revenues of 10.7 percent.

	1978	1977
Revenue	1,610	1,430
Profits	78.30	70.10
Per share	1.02	0.92
6 months	1978	1977
Revenue	3,110	2,890
Profits	133.20	118.60
Per share	1.74	1.55

RCA said all its businesses except broadcasting had higher earnings. It said it expects NBC earnings to be lower for 1978 as a whole "but the shortfall should be more than offset by the rest of RCA."

Hertz Corp.'s second-quarter pre-tax profits were up 26 percent and pre-tax net of RCA Records "more than tripled" on a 40-percent sales gain.

Revenue, Profits in Millions

	1978	1977
Revenue	363.00	304.90
Profits	36.26	28.00
Per share	0.61	0.47
6 months	1978	1977
Revenue	695.80	588.40
Profits	68.13	53.22
Per share	1.14	0.89

(Continued on Page 11)

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### Deutsche Bank Plans Rights Issue

Deutsche Bank is planning to increase its capital by 80 million Deutsche marks to 1.04 billion DM. The bank is offering current shareholders the right to buy one new share for every 12 they currently own at a price of 200 DM. Outstanding shares are currently trading at 302 DM in Frankfurt. At the May 1977 annual meeting, shareholders authorized a capital increase of up to 200 million DM, of which 60 million DM was issued last October. The bank says the 106 million new shares will be eligible for the full 1978 dividend.

### Sumitomo Bank Plans Merger

Sumitomo Bank intends to merge with Kansai Sogo Bank if employees withdraw their opposition. Kansai says its management is currently trying to persuade its union to support the plan. The merger would create the second largest bank in Japan in terms of deposits which would total 8.3 trillion yen (about \$24 billion). Dai-ichi Kangyo, the largest bank, has deposits of 9.4 trillion yen.

### Fed Said in Difficult Role

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP-DJ) — The Federal Reserve faces "a very difficult role" in its battle against inflation, chairman William Miller said yesterday.

He emphasized that the Fed remains committed to reducing inflation below present "unacceptable" levels. But he added that he is anxious that the Fed avoid adopting overly restrictive monetary actions that could plunge the nation into a recession, which he predicted would compound inflationary woes.

He also predicted that the fight to achieve price stability, lower unemployment and a stable dollar will be "a long one." Speaking at a seminar here sponsored by government securities dealers, Mr. Miller warned: "There is no six-month solution to our problems of inflation, the dollar and employment. It has got to be a sustained effort over the next five, six or seven years."

Commenting on his widely publicized vote against a recent decision by the Federal Reserve Board to raise the discount rate to 7 1/4 from 7 percent, he said: "I would have preferred to have seen how the (monetary) aggregates were behaving and how the real economy was behaving for a longer period before increasing the rate."

In the past, the Fed "hasn't been terribly successful" in avoiding creating problems by overly restrictive monetary policy, he said, adding: "And this time, it is important that we don't overshoot."

Mr. Miller also reiterated his strong opposition to wage and price controls. The only condition that would justify controls would be "a world war," he said. "I would prefer to have a serious recession to wage and price controls," he said. Controls "don't work, they're inequitable, and they cause even more serious problems later on," he argued.

## Jury Upholds SCM's Claim Against Xerox

HARTFORD, Conn., July 12 (NYT) — The jury in SCM's anti-trust case against Xerox yesterday reversed two of the verdicts it reached Monday, thus sustaining SCM's major remaining claim against Xerox.

The verdict switch came after Judge Jon Newman directed the nine-member panel to reconsider two "yes" and one "no" verdicts that, he said, "appeared to be inconsistent."

The implied directive to the jury was that the three verdicts should be either all "yes," which would sustain the SCM charge of being illegally excluded by Xerox from the market for plain paper copying machines, or all "no," which would have meant the substantial collapse of the SCM case. The jury returned a yes verdict on all three.

Monday, the jury found Xerox liable for maintaining a monopoly (IHT, July 12). With yesterday's switch, SCM stands to collect up to \$225 million from Xerox, compared with just \$48 million or so if the "no" verdict had stood.

Judge Newman has directed the jurors to return to court July 19 to consider the exact amount of damages to be assessed against Xerox.

### Van Dyk Suit Begins

In a related development, a similar suit against Xerox brought by the relatively small Van Dyk Research Co. goes before a federal jury in Newark tomorrow. Van Dyk, a 14-year-old copier maker that has filed for reorganization under Chapter XI of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, also contends that Xerox illegally developed and maintained an illegal monopoly in the copier market.

Monday, the jury found that, prior to January 1969, Xerox did not "engage in any conduct, other than obtaining or exercising lawful patent power, that had any tendency to exclude others from plain paper copying."

The jury had also answered "no" to the question: "Was any exclusionary conduct engaged in by Xerox, other than obtaining or exercising lawful patent power, a proximate cause of SCM's not entering into plain paper copying in January 1969?"

The jury then answered "yes" when asked whether a 1956 agreement by Xerox to purchase some early copying patents had been "a proximate cause of SCM's not entering into plain paper copying in January 1969."

In sometimes strenuous argument with the lawyers, with the jury out of the courtroom, Judge Newman said that the inconsistency of the verdict was that while the jury rejected a broad characterization involving a monopoly charge as of 1969, it accepted a narrow instance of monopoly.

### Stocks Gain On Wall St.

NEW YORK, July 12 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices closed slightly higher today in moderate trading, aided by some attractive second-quarter earnings reports.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 3.64 to 824.93 while advances led declines better than 3-to-2. Volume was little changed at about 27 million shares compared with 27.47 million yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose.

On the Big Board, NCR rose 1 1/2 to 53 1/2 after reporting sharply higher second-quarter earnings. Owens-Illinois, forecasting improved results for the period, gained 1 1/2 to 21 1/2.

Among the companies reporting better quarter results were RCA, up 1/2 to 26 1/2, Georgia-Pacific, up 1/2 to 26 1/2, International Paper, up 1/2 to 40 1/2, Abbott Laboratories, up 1/2 to 34 1/2 and Walgreen Drugs, raising its dividend, gained 2 1/2 to 27 1/2.

Pet Inc. rose 2 1/2 to 54 1/2. IC Industries said it would proceed with its offer to buy Pet at \$55 a share after Pet and Hardee's Food System dropped merger plans. Hardee's lost 2 1/2 to 14 1/2 and IC fell 1/2 to 25 1/2.

British Petroleum tacked on 1/2 to 16 1/2.

## Extract from the chairman's report to the shareholders.

4th May 1978

Fiat's Ordinary Shareholders Meeting was held on second summons on 4th May 1978 in Turin. In his report, the Chairman, Giovanni Agnelli, stated that Company operations, particularly those of the Automobile Group, were aimed at achieving a profitability level in line with inflation "so as to ward off the risk of a net loss of capital."

But alongside the efforts of Fiat, which is planning to invest at least 3,000 billion lire in the next 3 years, a parallel effort must be made to tackle and solve the structural weakness of the Italian economic system vis-à-vis the systems with which we have to compete. "There can be no free trade area," Agnelli added, "without the same rules for all and without adequate sanctions for those who transgress them."

"Ten years ago we began the process of transforming Fiat into a modern industrial holding company encouraged by the breaking down of customs barriers within the European Community." There should, however, be no illusions that one big market can be created without a corresponding government authority. The direct election of the European Parliament scheduled for the spring of 1979 will therefore be of considerable importance. "Equally decisive," Agnelli concluded, "is European industrial policy and the development of advanced technology sectors. The European economy can only expect a future of growth if it is able to institute a cycle of profit/research/innovation/profit type. Failing this, Europe will lag increasingly behind the United States and will find itself relegated to a subordinate, peripheral role." The Chairman then announced the results for 1977:

- Consolidated Fiat Group sales: 11,449 billion lire (\$2,70 billion in 1976);
- Fiat Group Investments: 1,001 billion, of which 803 in Italy and 198 abroad (813 billion total in 1976);
- Fiat Group employees: 341,693, of which 266,801 in Italy (328,872 world-wide in 1976).

Results achieved by the operating Groups:

**Automobiles:**  
Fiat, Autobianchi, and Lancia cars and derived versions delivered in 1977: 1,348,750 units (1.4% more than in 1976). 702,972 units were delivered in Italy (1% more than in 1976). 645,778 abroad (2.2% more than in 1976).

**Commercial and Industrial vehicles:**  
IVECO sold more than 107,000 commercial and industrial vehicles (2.3% more than in 1976). Italian sales amounted to 42,356 units (11% down on 1976).

**Agricultural Tractors:**  
sales amounted to 63,517 units (1.9% down on 1976).

**Construction Machinery:**  
sales totalled 9,505 units (Fiat-Allis), an increase of 6.1% over the previous year.

**Steel:**  
Taksid was set up as a limited company on 1st January 1978 and maintained its position in the market. Total converted production amounted to 2,114,000 lingot tonnes (2,195,000 in 1976).

**Components:**  
the companies of the Group achieved a turnover of 964 billion lire.

**Machine Tools and Production Systems:**  
business volumes were higher than in the previous year.

**Civil Engineering and Land-Use:**  
new business amounting to about 700 billion lire was acquired in 1977.

**Energy:**  
good results were achieved in both gas turbines and aviation.

**Rolling Stock and Rail-based Transportation Systems:**  
demand held satisfactory levels.

**Tourism and Transport:**  
Ventana recorded a great increase in its business in the tourist area.

For Fiat S.p.A., 1977 closed with a net profit of more than 63 billion lire. The Shareholders Meeting approved a resolution to distribute a dividend of L. 150 per share and to allocate one preference share for every 100 shares owned, without distinction between ordinary and preference stock, utilising the Company's own shares acquired in accordance with the Shareholders Meeting resolution of 29th April 1977.

**FIAT**







## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 12

[illegible][illegible]

### Selected Over-the-Counter

[illegible]**AGNIE FRANCAISE DES PETROLE**

### IMPROVED RESULTS IN 1977

<b>Related Results (F.Fr. million)</b>	
taxes) .....	53,440
equity (after income allocation) .....	8,312
investments .....	3,274
including minority interests) .....	2,293
200	
<b>Statistics (millions of tons)</b>	
sources .....	71.1
50.3	
nd products .....	58.9
ported .....	30.7
9.4	
<b>Legend of CFP Shores</b>	
Fr.	30.7

FIGURE 1. A. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup. B. Representative traces of the recorded signals. C. The recorded signals are filtered and the peak is detected. D. The peak is fitted with a Gaussian function. E. The peak is integrated. F. The peak is fitted with a Gaussian function. G. The peak is integrated. H. The peak is fitted with a Gaussian function. I. The peak is integrated.

### DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: ACTION START-UP OF NEW RESOURCES

In near future depend upon the situation of European refining where losses have affected the amount of funds allocated for engagements may also be necessary in the European refining sector. However, a few positive factors are on the horizon for that development work for the Frigg gas field in the North Sea that the Bekapai and Handil fields in Indonesia are operating income from these new production areas should be on the rise in time, investment cost should drop. In 1977, self-financing investments as against only 50% in 1976. Thus, conditions progressively, allowing the Group to pursue its primary role as At the same time, it must consolidate and expand its worldwide oil gas, uranium, and coal, while continuing research into new solar, geothermal, etc. In addition, expertise acquired in the oil industry and known and assumed in the area of uranium complexes, are being effectively applied in the area of industrial cooperation agreements were signed in Abu Dhabi Emirate and one with India. Several projects are with governments of the Middle East, Africa and South

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Gulf International Bank B.S.C.   Irving Trust Company  
Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.   Orion Bank Limited  
Republic National Bank of New York/Trade Development Bank, London Branch

Tokai Bank Nederland

1978







# AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 12

12 Month Stock	High Low Div in \$ Yld. P/E 100s	Close Prev	12 Month Stock	High Low Div in \$ Yld. P/E 100s	Close Prev
12M AAR	40.25 37.10 1.30 13.5%	37.10	12M ALC	10.10 9.10 0.10 10.0%	9.10
12M AAT	35.00 32.00 1.00 12.0%	32.00	12M ALD	15.00 14.00 0.50 11.0%	14.00
12M ABA	30.00 28.00 0.80 10.0%	28.00	12M ALI	20.00 19.00 0.70 10.5%	19.00
12M ABC	25.00 23.00 0.60 9.0%	23.00	12M ALJ	18.00 17.00 0.60 10.0%	17.00
12M ABD	22.00 21.00 0.50 8.0%	21.00	12M ALK	16.00 15.00 0.50 9.5%	15.00
12M ABE	19.00 18.00 0.40 7.0%	18.00	12M ALM	14.00 13.00 0.40 9.0%	13.00
12M ABF	17.00 16.00 0.30 6.0%	16.00	12M ALN	12.00 11.00 0.30 8.5%	11.00
12M ABG	15.00 14.00 0.20 5.0%	14.00	12M ALO	10.00 9.00 0.20 8.0%	9.00
12M ABH	13.00 12.00 0.10 4.0%	12.00	12M ALP	8.00 7.00 0.10 7.5%	7.00
12M ABI	11.00 10.00 0.10 3.0%	10.00	12M ALQ	6.00 5.00 0.10 7.0%	5.00
12M ABJ	9.00 8.00 0.10 2.0%	8.00	12M ALR	5.00 4.00 0.10 6.5%	4.00
12M ABK	7.00 6.00 0.10 1.0%	6.00	12M ALS	4.00 3.00 0.10 6.0%	3.00
12M ABL	5.00 4.00 0.10 0.5%	4.00	12M ALT	3.00 2.00 0.10 5.5%	2.00
12M ABM	3.00 2.00 0.10 0.2%	2.00	12M ALU	2.00 1.00 0.10 5.0%	1.00
12M ABN	1.00 0.50 0.05 0.1%	0.50	12M ALV	1.00 0.50 0.05 4.5%	0.50
12M ABO	0.50 0.20 0.02 0.05%	0.20	12M ALW	0.50 0.20 0.02 4.0%	0.20
12M ABP	0.20 0.10 0.01 0.02%	0.10	12M ALX	0.20 0.10 0.01 3.5%	0.10
12M ABQ	0.10 0.05 0.005 0.01%	0.05	12M ALY	0.10 0.05 0.005 3.0%	0.05
12M ABR	0.05 0.02 0.002 0.005%	0.02	12M ALZ	0.05 0.02 0.002 2.5%	0.02
12M ABS	0.02 0.01 0.001 0.001%	0.01	12M ALA	0.02 0.01 0.001 2.0%	0.01
12M ABT	0.01 0.005 0.0005 0.0005%	0.005	12M ALB	0.01 0.005 0.0005 1.5%	0.005
12M ABU	0.005 0.002 0.0002 0.0002%	0.002	12M ALC	0.005 0.002 0.0002 1.0%	0.002
12M ABV	0.002 0.001 0.0001 0.0001%	0.001	12M ALD	0.002 0.001 0.0001 0.5%	0.001
12M ABW	0.001 0.0005 0.00005 0.00005%	0.0005	12M ALE	0.001 0.0005 0.00005 0.2%	0.0005
12M ABX	0.0005 0.0002 0.00002 0.00002%	0.0002	12M ALF	0.0005 0.0002 0.00002 0.1%	0.0002
12M ABY	0.0002 0.0001 0.00001 0.00001%	0.0001	12M ALG	0.0002 0.0001 0.00001 0.05%	0.0001
12M ABZ	0.0001 0.00005 0.000005 0.000005%	0.00005	12M ALH	0.0001 0.00005 0.000005 0.02%	0.00005
12M ABA	0.00005 0.00002 0.000002 0.000002%	0.00002	12M ALI	0.00005 0.00002 0.000002 0.01%	0.00002
12M ABB	0.00002 0.00001 0.000001 0.000001%	0.00001	12M ALJ	0.00002 0.00001 0.000001 0.005%	0.00001
12M ABC	0.00001 0.000005 0.0000005 0.0000005%	0.000005	12M ALK	0.00001 0.000005 0.0000005 0.002%	0.000005
12M ABD	0.000005 0.000002 0.0000002 0.0000002%	0.000002	12M ALM	0.000005 0.000002 0.0000002 0.001%	0.000002
12M ABE	0.000002 0.000001 0.0000001 0.0000001%	0.000001	12M ALN	0.000002 0.000001 0.0000001 0.0005%	0.000001
12M ABF	0.000001 0.0000005 0.00000005 0.00000005%	0.0000005	12M ALO	0.000001 0.0000005 0.00000005 0.0002%	0.0000005
12M ABG	0.0000005 0.0000002 0.00000002 0.00000002%	0.0000002	12M ALP	0.0000005 0.0000002 0.00000002 0.0001%	0.0000002
12M ABH	0.0000002 0.0000001 0.00000001 0.00000001%	0.0000001	12M ALQ	0.0000002 0.0000001 0.00000001 0.00005%	0.0000001
12M ABI	0.0000001 0.00000005 0.000000005 0.000000005%	0.00000005	12M ALR	0.0000001 0.00000005 0.000000005 0.00002%	0.00000005
12M ABJ	0.00000005 0.00000002 0.000000002 0.000000002%	0.00000002	12M ALS	0.00000005 0.00000002 0.000000002 0.00001%	0.00000002
12M ABK	0.00000002 0.00000001 0.000000001 0.000000001%	0.00000001	12M ALT	0.00000002 0.00000001 0.000000001 0.000005%	0.00000001
12M ABL	0.00000001 0.000000005 0.0000000005 0.0000000005%	0.000000005	12M ALU	0.00000001 0.000000005 0.0000000005 0.000002%	0.000000005
12M ABM	0.000000005 0.000000002 0.0000000002 0.0000000002%	0.000000002	12M ALV	0.000000005 0.000000002 0.0000000002 0.000001%	0.000000002
12M ABN	0.000000002 0.000000001 0.0000000001 0.0000000001%	0.000000001	12M ALW	0.000000002 0.000000001 0.0000000001 0.0000005%	0.000000001
12M ABO	0.000000001 0.0000000005 0.00000000005 0.00000000005%	0.0000000005	12M ALX	0.000000001 0.0000000005 0.00000000005 0.0000002%	0.0000000005
12M ABP	0.0000000005 0.0000000002 0.00000000002 0.00000000002%	0.0000000002	12M ALY	0.0000000005 0.0000000002 0.00000000002 0.0000001%	0.0000000002
12M ABQ	0.0000000002 0.0000000001 0.00000000001 0.00000000001%	0.0000000001	12M ALZ	0.0000000002 0.0000000001 0.00000000001 0.00000005%	0.0000000001
12M ABR	0.0000000001 0.00000000005 0.000000000005 0.000000000005%	0.00000000005	12M ALA	0.0000000001 0.00000000005 0.000000000005 0.00000002%	0.00000000005
12M ABS	0.00000000005 0.00000000002 0.000000000002 0.000000000002%	0.00000000002	12M ALB	0.00000000005 0.00000000002 0.000000000002 0.00000001%	0.00000000002
12M ABT	0.00000000002 0.00000000001 0.000000000001 0.000000000001%	0.00000000001	12M ALC	0.00000000002 0.00000000001 0.000000000001 0.000000005%	0.00000000001
12M ABU	0.00000000001 0.000000000005 0.0000000000005 0.0000000000005%	0.000000000005	12M ALD	0.00000000001 0.000000000005 0.0000000000005 0.000000002%	0.000000000005
12M ABV	0.000000000005 0.000000000002 0.0000000000002 0.0000000000002%	0.000000000002	12M ALE	0.000000000005 0.000000000002 0.0000000000002 0.000000001%	0.000000000002
12M ABW	0.000000000002 0.000000000001 0.0000000000001 0.0000000000001%	0.000000000001	12M ALF	0.000000000002 0.000000000001 0.0000000000001 0.0000000005%	0.000000000001
12M ABX	0.000000000001 0.0000000000005 0.00000000000005 0.00000000000005%	0.0000000000005	12M ALG	0.000000000001 0.0000000000005 0.00000000000005 0.0000000002%	0.0000000000005
12M ABY	0.0000000000005 0.0000000000002 0.00000000000002 0.00000000000002%	0.0000000000002	12M ALH	0.0000000000005 0.0000000000002 0.00000000000002 0.0000000001%	0.0000000000002
12M ABZ	0.0000000000002 0.0000000000001 0.00000000000001 0.00000000000001%	0.0000000000001	12M ALI	0.0000000000002 0.0000000000001 0.00000000000001 0.00000000005%	0.0000000000001
12M ABA	0.0000000000001 0.00000000000005 0.000000000000005 0.000000000000005%	0.00000000000005	12M ALJ	0.0000000000001 0.00000000000005 0.000000000000005 0.00000000002%	0.00000000000005
12M ABB	0.00000000000005 0.00000000000002 0.000000000000002 0.000000000000002%	0.00000000000002	12M ALK	0.00000000000005 0.00000000000002 0.000000000000002 0.00000000001%	0.00000000000002
12M ABC	0.00000000000002 0.00000000000001 0.000000000000001 0.000000000000001%	0.00000000000001	12M ALM	0.00000000000002 0.00000000000001 0.000000000000001 0.000000000005%	0.00000000000001
12M ABD	0.00000000000001 0.000000000000005 0.0000000000000005 0.0000000000000005%	0.000000000000005	12M ALN	0.00000000000001 0.000000000000005 0.0000000000000005 0.000000000002%	0.000000000000005
12M ABE	0.000000000000005 0.000000000000002 0.0000000000000002 0.0000000000000002%	0.000000000000002	12M ALO	0.000000000000005 0.000000000000002 0.0000000000000002 0.000000000001%	0.000000000000002
12M ABF	0.000000000000002 0.000000000000001 0.0000000000000001 0.0000000000000001%	0.000000000000001	12M ALP	0.000000000000002 0.000000000000001 0.0000000000000001 0.0000000000005%	0.000000000000001
12M ABG	0.000000000000001 0.0000000000000005 0.00000000000000005 0.00000000000000005%	0.0000000000000005	12M ALQ	0.000000000000001 0.0000000000000005 0.00000000000000005 0.0000000000002%	0.0000000000000005
12M ABH	0.0000000000000005 0.0000000000000002 0.00000000000000002 0.00000000000000002%	0.0000000000000002	12M ALR	0.0000000000000005 0.0000000000000002 0.00000000000000002 0.0000000000001%	0.0000000000000002
12M ABI	0.0000000000000002 0.0000000000000001 0.00000000000000001 0.00000000000000001%	0.0000000000000001	12M ALS	0.0000000000000002 0.0000000000000001 0.00000000000000001 0.00000000000005%	0.0000000000000001
12M ABJ	0.0000000000000001 0.00000000000000005 0.000000000000000005 0.000000000000000005%	0.00000000000000005	12M ALT	0.0000000000000001 0.00000000000000005 0.000000000000000005 0.00000000000002%	0.00000000000000005
12M ABK	0.00000000000000005 0.00000000000000002 0.000000000000000002 0.000000000000000002%	0.00000000000000002	12M ALU	0.00000000000000005 0.00000000000000002 0.000000000000000002 0.00000000000001%	0.00000000000000002
12M ABL	0.00000000000000002 0.00000000000000001 0.000000000000000001 0.000000000000000001%	0.00000000000000001	12M ALV	0.00000000000000002 0.00000000000000001 0.000000000000000001 0.000000000000005%	0.00000000000000001
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12M ABO	0.000000000000000002 0.000000000000000001 0.0000000000000000001 0.0000000000000000001%	0.000000000000000001	12M ALY	0.000000000000000002 0.000000000000000001 0.0000000000000000001 0.0000000000000005%	0.000000000000000001
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12M ABR	0.0000000000000000002 0.0000000000000000001 0.00000000000000000001 0.00000000000000000001%	0.0000000000000000001	12M ALB	0.0000000000000000002 0.0000000000000000001 0.00000000000000000001 0.00000000000000005%	0.0000000000000000001
12M ABS	0.0000000000000000001 0.00000000000000000005 0.000000000000000000005 0.000000000000000000005%	0.00000000000000000005	12M ALC	0.0000000000000000001 0.00000000000000000005 0.000000000000000000005 0.00000000000000002%	0.00000000000000000005
12M ABT	0.00000000000000000005 0.00000000000000000002 0.000000000000000000002 0.000000000000000000002%	0.00000000000000000002	12M ALD	0.00000000000000000005 0.00000000000000000002 0.000000000000000000002 0.00000000000000001%	0.00000000000000000002
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## Art Buchwald

## Television's Secret

WASHINGTON — If you're wondering why all the action shows on television look alike, I think I might have an explanation. It was revealed by television star, who told me that if I used his name he might never work again.

"So what's the secret?" I asked.

"There are only two writers in Hollywood scripting every television action drama,"

"What are their names?"

"Al and Harry,"

"Why only two?"

"Because no television producer wants to take a chance on new writers. Al and Harry are proven commodities. They started with 'Peter Gunn' and they've been signed up for every program that's been on TV since. Whenever someone wants a new show, Al and Harry get the call. That's why all the shows look alike."



Buchwald

"I don't understand. Why would Al and Harry write the same show over and over again?"

## Court Orders Payson Estate To Pay the Met

MINEOLA, N.Y., July 13 — The executors of the estate of Joan Whitney Payson have been ordered by a court to pay the Metropolitan Museum of Art a \$1.5 million pledge made during a casual conversation between Mrs. Payson and the museum's president.

According to lawyers for the museum, which brought suit when Mrs. Payson's estate refused to fulfill the pledge after her death in 1975, in 1971 Mrs. Payson had agreed to donate \$5 million toward the museum's \$12-million American wing. The money was to be payable over a five-year period ending in 1976.

It could not be learned immediately whether the executors would appeal the decision.

"Look, if you watch most action dramas, it's 10 percent dialogue and the rest of the time the characters speed around in automobiles. The most creative work Al and Harry have to do is figure out where their people are going to chase each other."

"It's true that most shows take place in automobiles," I admitted. "But at the same time, it must be hard to think of new ways each week to send a car over a cliff."

"I'm not saying that they don't have talent," the television star said. "I remember the first time Al or maybe it was Harry, came up with the idea of having a helicopter chase a car. That was a real breakthrough in television writing. It was so successful that they now use it in every other show they do."

"What have they got to be busy about? They have a card file of all the plots they ever used. When they do a new show, they go to the file and rewrite the same plot. Then they play tennis all afternoon."

"But it seems to me that at the end of the action dramas, I always see different writer credits on the screen."

"They're all pseudonyms for Al and Harry. The studios provide the names because Al and Harry don't have the imagination to think up their own."

"But why Al and Harry? Why not Sam and Max?"

"Al and Harry own the copyright on the psychopathic killer. They invented him during one of the early episodes of 'Dragnet.' Without a psychopathic killer, you can't have an action drama."

"Why is the psychopathic killer so important to these shows?"

"Because you don't need any character development. Almost every show starts out in a police station. The phone rings and the sergeant says, 'There's a nut on the roof of City Hall and he's threatening to blow up the city water supply, or kill 20 hostages, or slash the Mona Lisa.' Then the rest of the show writes itself. You bring in another type of killer and you have every ethnic group in the country on your back. But the psychopaths in this country can't seem to get organized, so the networks don't mind making them the heavies week after week after week."

## Popeye Loses to the U.S. Violence Code

By Joseph P. Mastrangelo

WASHINGTON (WP) — Popeye, the salty, dockside, rough-tough pugilist with a heart of gold, this year is celebrating his 50th anniversary of settling arguments.

The comic-strip character first appeared on Feb. 17, 1919, as a minor character in a comic strip called "Thimble Theater," created by the late E.C. Segar.

King Features announced recently that it has licensed animation rights to "Popeye" to Hanna-Barbera Productions, which will produce at least 16 new half-hour programs for CBS, as well as an hour-long animated, prime-time Christmas special this year.

Also to help add to the popularity of the one-eyed lovable ruffian, King Features has licensed Paramount Pictures to do a movie with actors. Cartoonist-writer Jules Feiffer is at work on the script. Dustin Hoffman has discussed playing Popeye but has yet to sign a contract, according to some close to the project. "It should be a lot of fun," said Ted Hannah of King. "I heard they are trying to get Lily Tomlin to play Olive Oyl."

Elzie Crisler Segar, the cartoonist who would never tell anyone his first or middle name while he was alive, was born in 1894 in Chester, Ill. Segar learned cartooning by taking the once-famous Evans correspondence course.

## First Job

The first cartoon job Segar landed was on the old Chicago Herald drawing "Charlie Chaplin's Comic Capers." The Chicago Herald ceased publishing and Segar moved to the Evening American, where his talent was spotted by Arthur Brisbane, a top Hearst lieutenant, who was editor of the syndicate that later became King Features.

Brisbane brought Segar to New York, and put him to work on a strip called "S.O.S." a comedy about suburban commuters. One of his leading characters had the same shape that eventually became the hamburger-eating Wimpy.

Segar was a fishing enthusiast and almost every afternoon when the strip was finished he and a couple of cartoonists would go over to the East River docks and fish. When word got back to the editors about this "goldbricking," he was called on the carpet and told to use his time for another strip, and "Thimble Theater" was born.

In 1928, nine years after the strip began, Segar had the Oyls, Olive and her brother Castor, along with her boyfriend Ham Gravy, preparing for a trip to Dice Island with their magic hen, Bernice. They had a big yacht and needed a sailor to help out. Walking the docks, Castor spotted an odd-looking tar and asked, "Hey there, are you a sailor?" "Ja think I'm a cowboy!" the sailor answered. And Castor turned heel saying, "Okay, you're hired."

Popeye in those days wasn't the man he is today. As a matter of fact, he was a coward. A couple of weeks after he sailed with the Oyls, Castor Oyl chased Popeye up a mast.

Suddenly Popeye struck his first punch with one of those big hammy arms, knocking Castor into a rolling ball across the deck. It was during a period of big fights and fighters, of Dempsey and Knickerbocker boxing, the country was boxing conscious. As soon as Segar drew the first punch he realized he had the making of a great fighter and the strip's name became "Thimble Theater — Starting Popeye."

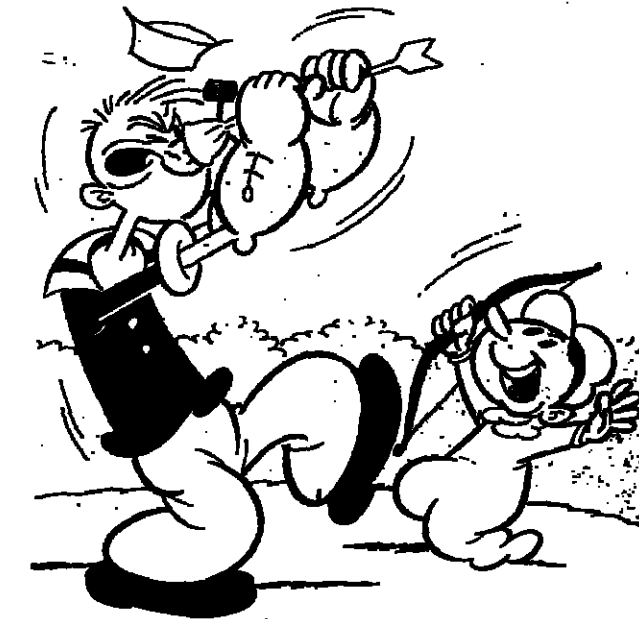
## Around 1932

Around 1932 it became just "Popeye." Popeye was the forerunner of "Superman." The scrappy sailor dived out of planes and landed on his lantern jaw. Bullets never stopped him, he knocked out gorillas and fought anyone anywhere.

Fan mail was immediate. Some complained about the character "Alice the Ooon," mostly mothers writing in to say their children were having nightmares.

His influence on spinach consumption was legendary.

Segar was 44 years old when he died in 1938, but his strip was already a big success, appearing in hundreds of newspapers and with a popular radio version. Bud Sagendorf, who draws Popeye today,



was still a high school student when he met Segar in 1931. Except for a period when the strip was drawn by Bill Zabooy, Sagendorf has been at the drawing board each day turning out Popeye.

Although Popeye's strength and fists have overcome man, beast and the elements through the years, he will be no match for the video-violence code in his new series.

"It's not going to be that way anymore," said Art Scott, an executive with Hanna-Barbera, "the characters will look and sound the same as they did in 454 previous cartoons, but Popeye will not be punching anymore."

He promised viewers that the runty puncher-outer is not being fitted into the corporate image and that his new spinach-eating energy will be directed against nonmoving objects such as a huge boulder, a truck, a house and, in one incident, a moving mosquito.

Bluto, his ancient rival for the hand of single Olive Oyl, whose virtue Popeye always defended, will still be around with his dirty tricks, but Popeye is going to rise above it all.

"The string and zip will not be taken out of Popeye," Scott said. "The 'SPLATS, WHAMS, POWS AND WHOMPS' will disappear. Bluto will still be the pest when he does things like change a street sign, trying to divert Popeye."

In 1932, Max Fleischer was the first to put the strip in animated form. The voice of Popeye for the past 44 years has been Jack Mercer. Mercer, a quiet, easy-going New Yorker, would be more at home with Wimpy, a voice he also provided in the old TV and movie cartoons.

Although he has lived his double life for most of his years, Mercer was not the original voice. That belonged to a country singer named Red Pepper Sam Costello, who dropped his contract in 1933.

It was in the early '30s, when Mercer was employed by Fleischer, that he first developed Popeye's voice. "I began mimicking Popeye when I was in the panels just to clown around and amuse the other artists," Mercer recalled.

"When Costello quit, the producers asked me to go to work for them and I've been doing it ever since."

"The difficulty is cutting down the violence," Mercer said. "Popeye never did hurt anyone unless it was absolutely necessary. But the silly part of it is, that violent shows are still being seen on TV all over the country and nobody objects. It doesn't make sense to impose different rules on the new shows."

## Schmidt Eulogized PEOPLE: A 'Canceled' Envoy

Someone else might have been perplexed, but Yochanan Merz, Israeli ambassador to West Germany, was reported to be "very pleased" with an eulogy to him delivered by Chancelor Helmut Schmidt, who was under the impression that he was dead. The premature eulogy came about like this: Merz was supposed to have met last week with Klaus Boelling, the West German government spokesman, but canceled the meeting. Boelling was passed a note saying that Merz was "gerettet," which literally means "killed," but is also a German slang term for "canceled." Boelling, believing Merz to be dead, passed the word to Schmidt, who delivered a warm eulogy.

In French Polynesia, Princess Caroline of Monaco said that it's "tough" if the world thinks her wedding to Philippe Junot was too small. She also said that she wants to have at least four children. "I was getting married for myself. I was not getting married for the public," she told reporters. "I didn't want my wedding to be a three-ring circus. It's my own personal affair. I don't care what the world says. It was for me and it was a beautiful wedding because I had the people I love and wanted to be there. The press is upset, but that's tough." Caroline and Junot were married in a relatively small, private civil and religious ceremonies at the palace in Monaco last month, to the consternation of some of the press and public. Junot said that they will be moving into a new apartment in Paris. Asked if they plan to have children, Junot, 38, said, "Absolutely," and Caroline, 21, said, "Oh, yes," adding she wanted to have a large family. "It starts from four," she said. The couple have been honeymooning in French Polynesia since July 9. Junot said that they expect to remain there another 10 days to two weeks. Both said they are looking forward to seeing some of the traditional Bastille Day festivities which begin July 14. They met the press at the home of French doctor Christian Jonville on the island of Moorea.

Pele, the soccer star who led Brazil to three world championships and wound up a 22-year career with the New York Cosmos, said that he and his wife, Rose, would be divorced because "Rose does not want to travel with me." He added "I cannot change my life at the stage. I have been traveling for 2 years. Rose says it has to stop, but I love her and she loves me, but sometimes it is better to live separated. Sometimes God wants it that way." The couple have three children.

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